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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Goes Unanimous

Britain Backs U. S. Recovery

Japan Plans a Great Fleet

Hungary Hails World Scouts

North Australia Will Develop

Airplanes Hunt Dinosaurs

WASHINGTON transforms into a mighty, coatless, hard-working unanimity. Busy administrators make snap judgments on large issues and shout the verdicts to busy emissaries who hasten off to set whole trades or industries accordingly in motion. From the first the recovery program has been something colossal to think about; now it is something colossal to look at. In contrast to frequent days when Congress is in session, Washington has become a new world's wonder in willingness. Important visitors from everywhere crowd the city and fight to get at the leaders, and all they ask of the leaders is to be led. America may not know its exact direction, but it is definitely on its way—Everybody believes implicitly the next big product will be prosperity.

¶ British newspapers glow with cordiality toward the American recovery program. Most of the numerous London editorials stress the need of speed in putting the program into operation. That President Roosevelt cannot wait is the strength and weakness of his position, says the News Chronicle; he must capitalize present popular enthusiasm. The Financial News says that for a time force of public opinion instead of profit must be the source of economic activity. The Midland Bank review urges the rest of the world to help America,—The reward will be a share in restored prosperity.

¶ Japan sifts the army and navy budgetary demands to find they exceed by 45 per cent those of the current year. They far outstrip any previous single demand. The navy asks for 1934-35 $190,400,000, or 30 per cent more than in 1921-22, when Japan was extending itself in advance of the Washington Naval Conference. Tokyo wishes to go to the 1935 conference built up to the full limit of the London Treaty, upon which full parity with Britain and the United States would be asked. The record amount asked for the army is $156,800,000. The American naval program is blamed for the huge demands—But Japan's militarists welcome the aid thus given their plea.

¶ The International Association of Chiefs of Police asks an end to making heroes of hoodlums and building up gangsters through the press. The Chicago convention asks six great American newspaper associations to check the glutting of the public with overwritten crime news and thus to aid in the de-romancing and stamping out of crime. The chiefs say they are constantly handicapped in apprehending criminals and cleaning up crime conditions by the ultra-crime newspapers themselves. The police want the full press to stand with them in crime suppression—Not part of the press against them in sensationalism.

¶ Hungary impressively entertains the Boy Scouts on their official World Jamboree. Contingents of young visitors in brown uniforms come from every part of the earth to make camp in the forest of Godollo and hoist their national flags. Early on hand are red-fezzed boys from Egypt, well-trained Avangardisti from Italy, efficient young Japanese with their rising sun banners, and Polish boys in sharp-cornered caps. America will be well represented. General Baden-Powell, founder, watches over the two weeks of sports and impressive activities. Here is a healing sight in a war-talking world—Youth from many nations seeking to win friends by being friends as only youth can.

¶ Northern Australia is to have its vast, uninhabited tracts developed in pastoral industries under a huge scheme. Sir George Pearce, Defense Minister, discloses that preferential tariffs, preferential taxes and other favors are granted to two chartered companies which guarantee to develop the natural resources and maintain a "white Australia" in an area of 523,000 square miles toward which Asiatic nations have looked with longing eyes. Wyndham in Kimberley will be developed as the nearest port to Europe. Promise of profits offsets its drawbacks—Wyndham is nearly always 85 degrees in the shade.

¶ The American Museum of Natural History sends out the first expedition to hunt dinosaurs from airplanes. Dr. Barnum Brown, after excavating partly exposed skeletons in Bighorn Basin, Wyoming, will take to the air and reconnoiter the Black Hills. From planes it is easy to discover the blue, brick red and maroon deposits, capped by 10 feet of yellow sandstone, under which lie perfect skeletons of the gigantic saurians which perished more than 60,000,000 years ago. The lakes in and about which the heavy Cretaceous dinosaurs lived dried up—And big, home-loving Dinny couldn't scatter out and find himself new feed-bowls and bathtubs.

'Gas' Cut to 80 Cents A Gallon in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Shanghai

THE gasoline price war started here a few weeks ago by Soviet oil importers has caused the big American and British companies to reduce the price for a gallon of gasoline from $1.10 to 80 cents (local currency).

American and British firms have a monopoly of all filling stations in the International and French Concessions, as the municipal authorities have refused to license any more stations in the city limits, but automobile owners may order the Soviet gasoline delivered to their garages at 74 cents a gallon.

Australians Plan Gigantic Desert Project in North

Government to Aid Two Concerns in Transforming Huge Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A day when the vast desert tracts of Northern Australia shall blossom as the rose is foreshadowed in an official proposal made by the Government of Australia.

The Government states it is prepared to assist two chartered companies to develop this huge area. There is said to be scope for one company to operate the country south of the Gulf of Carpentaria, including the Barkly Tablelands, with a port at the mouth of the McArthur River; the second company operating in the Victoria River area in North Australia. If Western Australia agreed, the latter area could have as port the town of Wyndham, which, with an average temperature of 84 degrees, is one of the hottest places in the world.

Part of Imperial Expansion

The Australian Government recognizes that the proposed scheme is part of a plan for imperial development. It has long been uneasy over the enormous, unpopulated spaces of Northern Australia, on which other countries than Britain look with longing eyes. This area is 523,620 square miles in extent, more than 10 times the size of England and Wales. But its total white population is only 4000—a handful of people who would be lost in Wembley Stadium. The aborigines number about 21,000.

It is one of the Government's conditions that only white labor shall be employed in developing Northern Australia, and the rights of the aborigines are to be fully protected. It is possible that the companies will be allowed to enjoy free imports, and that their lands will be exempted from taxes, while they will be given favorable terms of tenure. It is understood that there is no constitutional objection to the proposals, and a warm welcome for them is expected from British financial interests.

Rich in Resources

The Barkly Tablelands are rich in mineral resources, while the best of the Victoria River country is between Victoria River Downs Station and the watershed of the river, this area being suitable for sheep. During the year ended June, 1932, it is officially stated that 44,061 head of cattle were exported from the territory, and the stock imported numbered 7294. The value of gold and mineral production amounted to £13,080, an increase of roughly £1750 in the year. The "shell-take" from the fisheries amounted to 225 tons of mother-of-pearl shell valued at approximately £45,000. Pearls worth £3000 were discovered, and 2723 hundredweight of trepang, valued at £14,587, were shipped to the East.

Northern Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth Jan. 1, 1911. Nearly all of this vast land, comprising 335,116,800 acres, lies within the torrid zone. The low flat coast line seldom reaches a height of 100 feet. Sandy beaches and mud groves, prevail. The sea frontage of more than 1000 miles is indented by bays and inlets, and intersected by numerous rivers. Inland the country is destitute of conspicuous landmarks.

Police Chiefs Act To Call Halt On 'Gangster Heroes'

Denounce Yellow Press That Spreads False Glamour on Crime

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Sensational journalism which revels in crime for the sake of circulation is threatened today with powerful resistance. Advertisers, responsible newspapers, lawyers and police have been summoned together to make common cause against it.

Long-suffering police chiefs, unable to do anything alone with the yellow journalism that makes heroes of hoodlums, finally struck back yesterday. At their fortieth annual convention here, they initiated the most promising movement on record to check flooding the public with crime news and building up the gangster through the press.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police asked the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, the Advertising Federation of America, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Bar Association and the Public Administration Service of Chicago to work with it for cleaner crime news.

"The police are constantly handicapped in their efforts to apprehend criminals and clean up crime conditions," declared the police chiefs, in their resolution adopted "because of the pernicious activity of that element of the American press which is irresponsible and lacking in any recognition of its social responsibility."

Seek Coöperation

Appointment of committees from each of these organizations is sought so that all may team together in a national campaign. Assurance was given the policemen that the American Society of Newspaper Editors would join. The American Bar Association already has a committee cooperating with the police chiefs.

If the chiefs of police push the carrying out of their enterprise with the enthusiasm with which they began it, a check may at last be placed on glorification of the criminal. Development of better morale in the public is also aimed at. It seems likely some driving power will be needed to carry the project through, and that if this is to come from the policemen, they will have to overstep their customary reluctance to step forward and influence public opinion.

A practical way of getting at the sensational minority of newspapers has been proposed, it appears. The program came from a newspaper editor. Unable to meet the problem

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Fugitive 'Thumbs' East to Surrender For Trial in Nashua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2—Thumbing lifts on the highway and riding the rods of roaring freights was the way fugitive Raymond Cross covered 1300 miles to keep a long distance telephone promise that he would surrender to police authorities here.

Tattered and besmooched and weary of countenance, the one-time grocery salesman straggled into headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning and gave himself up to Deputy Chief G. H. Campbell just four days after he had agreed to a bargain that if St. Louis police authorities set him loose he would come here to stand trial for embezzlement.

Cross' unusual journey began last Friday after local police had been informed by St. Louis officials that the New Hampshire fugitive was being held there. Mr. Irving Goodwin, chief of the Nashua police, decided that the municipal budget would not permit the expense of sending a couple of officers way out to St. Louis to bring Cross back. He proposed that the western authorities get Cross to agree to return on his own.

Having played fair with Chief Goodwin, it is expected that the police head will recommend leniency in the sentence of the court. Police figure there's a lot of good in a man who values his word of honor, the way Cross apparently does.

Where 'The Desert Shall Blossom'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shaded Portion Shows Area to Be Developed

Arid Land of 523,620 Square Miles, With Population of Only 4000 Whites, Is Rich in Resources.

Carry Greetings to Sweden

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New American Envoy and Family

With Laurence A. Steinhardt and Mrs. Steinhardt Is Their Daughter, Dulcie Ann. They Sailed on the Ile de France for Their Diplomatic Residence at Stockholm.

Japan Answers American Naval Building Plans

Tokyo Estimates Provide for Record Expenditure on Armaments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—A costly United States-Japanese armament race within the limits of the London treaty sems in prospect, or already under way, as observers considered latest building proposals from Tokyo.

Japanese army and navy defense estimates just submitted are the biggest in history, and 45 per cent more than last year's. The naval program provides for the entire tonnage authorized by the London treaty when that expires in 1936. Estimated expenditures for that purpose in Japan is more than $185,000,000.

The Japanese naval estimates follow the start of America's greatest naval expansion program. The Japanese movement is expected to get support throughout the island empire as an answer to America. The complete American program calls for 32 vessels, of which contracts were awarded for 21, cost of the program being about $100,000,000 annually for three years.

Economists declare neither America nor Japan can very well afford the money for the naval race at present. The United States is staggering under the effect of hard times with about 11,000,000 unemployed, and relief funds depleted in cities over the country; in Japan the yen has fallen to new low points and industry is in a serious plight. It is believed that the big navy group in Japan welcomes the United States' naval building program as an excuse for pushing its own efforts. At the same time it is taken for granted here that chauvinistic elements in the United States will seize on the big Japanese naval estimates as reason for pressing home construction.

When the United States' program is completed, America will have only 75 per cent of the strength permitted under the London treaty, while Japan will be built up to full treaty strength, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, said today at a press conference.

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Things Present

America's venture on a $325,000,000 naval building program is met in Japan by popular subscriptions to build a navy for defense. Thus the seeds of misunderstanding are sown. Read the editorial, "A 'Public Works' Navy?"

A series of five weekly articles on the care of babies begins today on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Vacation Vocations on the inside back page

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

American Envoy Seeks to Promote Ties With Sweden

Mr. and Mrs. Steinhardt Begin Language Study as First Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2—Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, new United States Minister to Sweden, and his wife, have only been in Stockholm a week, but they have already started to learn Swedish. Friday they were entertained at an official luncheon by the Swedish-American Society and the Swedish-America Foundation.

Mr. Steinhardt took advantage of the occasion to read a message to the Swedish nation from President Roosevelt expressing the President's friendly feelings for Sweden and the desire of the two countries to cooperate in promoting world recovery.

Interviewed on arrival Mr. Steinhardt declared the United States has passed the worst of the trade recession and is already on the road to better times. He also energetically repudiated the suggestion that crimes and gangsters in America are such big factors as appears to be generally believed in Sweden.

Before he left the United States Mr. Steinhardt was already in contact with a number of Swedish organizations. Here in Stockholm he proposes to get in touch with any similar bodies whose aim is to foster friendship between Sweden and the United States.

Mr. Steinhardt is a partner in the law firm of Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall of New York City. He is a graduate of Columbia College and Columbia Law School. He has served on the directorate of numerous organizations, including the American Federation of Zionists, American Zionist Commonwealth, and the Federation Settlement.

Kerosene Shortage Reported in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—Kerosene supplies have been strictly rationed here, but still an acute shortage of the oil, indispensable as a cooking fuel for a large part of the population, has occurred because transport facilities are needed for the harvest.

The price increased overnight from 16 to 47 kopecks a liter. Store managers said that there is little chance for improvement until after the harvest. Each person is entitled to purchase one liter (1.0567 quarts) at a time instead of the unlimited amount permitted hitherto, and hundreds have stood in line to buy available stock.

Former Jehol Governor Submits to Manchoukuo

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Aug. 2 (AP)—Japanese general headquarters announced today that Tang Yu-lin, former Governor of Jehol Province, who fled before a Japanese advance into that district in March, had offered finally to submit to the Manchoukuo Government.

The former Governor now is in Takochen, in southwestern Jehol, with a small following, headquarters reported.

Boy Scouts Open World Jamboree On Hungarian Soil

Egypt and Japan Included in Countries Sending Troops to Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

GODOLLO, Hungary, Aug. 2—The World Jamboree of the Boy Scout movement was officially inaugurated today in the presence of the Regent of Hungary, cabinet ministers, the Mayor of Budapest, the Chief Scout of Hungary, and, last but not least, the Chief Scout of the world, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Baden-Powell, affectionately known to his associates as "B. P."

The jamboree really began yesterday. Early in the morning a dozen contingents of Boy Scouts from as many widely separated lands filled the forests of Gödöllö with echoes of their bugles. By noon the flags of a score of nations were floating above the tree tops.

Three thousand of the 10,000 Scouts Hungary has sent had already pitched their tents yesterday. Hundreds of them had been practicing daily for their part in the impressive official opening. Other hundreds worked here for weeks laying pipes that bring fresh cold water to every contingent, putting up a firmament of lights that will sparkle among the trees every night for the next two weeks, building a market place with its spacious circle of stores, the weather and watch tower, and the amphitheater where thousands of visitors will watch boys of the world in contests and games.

One could see red-fezzed boys from Egypt, snappy and well-trained Avangardisti—advance guards—from Italy, Japanese contingents with their beaming faces radiating efficiency, and a whole host of sharp-cornered caps worn by the Polish boys.

In the midst of the vast encampment behind a cherished Hungarian monument stands the stately pavilion of the world Scout leader with gay, commanding flags floating above it.

Countless automobiles stream over the smooth, hard road. Trains have been pouring into the Scout forest. Equipment and baggage clatter on the ground. The impact of hammers is heard. New canvas houses spring up as mushrooms. The once silent forest today has become a city.

Trucks and wagons have been depositing piles of meat, bread, cabbage, beans and roasting corn at scores of tent settlements. Camp fires are alight. Tin plate brigades fall into line and ravenous boys revel in the dinner of world good will they have come from the ends of the earth to eat.

Milk Rise Thwarted By One Store Chain; Shortage Threatened

A single chain store organization thwarts efforts in New England to raise the price of milk by one cent to the consumer. Coincident with this, producers today warn of a pending milk drought.

The chain store mentioned by producers as the monkey-wrench in the dairy machine is a producer-distributor organization. As such it plays a comparatively independent part in dairying. If it continues to maintain its independent attitude, the farmers declare, chaos will descend on an already depleted industry.

From all sources comes the demand for immediate relief for the farmer experiencing a record drought. His pastures scorched, he is going easy in buying grain at prevalent high prices and producing less than normal.

Price wars and strikes in other sections of the country have depleted outside supply. New England faces the only other alternative—to depend on itself. In an attempt to clear the dairy industry of the impending crisis, Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division of Necessaries of Life in Massachusetts, has invited all interests to meet at the State House next Friday.

More Milk Dumped

VANHORNESVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—Three cans of milk from the farm of Mr. Owen D. Young, internationally-known industrialist, were dumped by pickets in the strike of central New York dairy farmers today. The farm is about 30 miles from Boonville, center of yesterday's dumping activity. Troopers at once were put on road patrol work.

'No Man's Land' Is Civic Counterpart Of 'The Man Without a Country'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NO MAN'S LAND, Ill.—Although "no man's land" is the name which has attached itself to this little suburban development near Chicago, it would probably be "everybody's land" if it were big enough. The reason for that is that it has no municipal taxes, just a weed growing apace, as it were, and thereon hangs the tale.

Although "no man's land" is midway between the suburban towns of Wilmette and Kenilworth, which are highly restricted developments, it belongs to neither—never has and probably never will. It has just been "no man's land," getting along without a municipal government and thus avoiding municipal taxes, but paying, of course, the regular state and county taxes. It is still in Illinois even if it isn't in Kenilworth or Wilmette, and still in Cook County as well.

A triangle of land about 1500 feet in each direction, "no man's land" was once the estate of a family by the name of Gage, and the family never having been able to reach an agreement with either neighboring town as to coming under the town government, the land remained independent. Gradually it got into the hands of a group of real estate and commercial syndicates, who rent it out for various purposes.

At first it grew plenty of wild oats. Chicago has long known "no man's land" as a kind of miniature Coney Island. Hot dog stands, barbecues, dance halls, and other kinds of small businesses and amusements which were crowded out by the restrictions of the neighboring communities.

Now, however, it is definitely looking forward. Some of the people with interest in the property have decided that it shall have a fine future, and visualize fine apartment groups and shops.

Men in Shirt Sleeves Build New Economic Order For America

Sail Uncharted Seas, But With Gaze Fixed On High Star of Aspiration—Years Only Can Tell What May Result

Tangible Results Are Apparent In Many Ways All Over Nation

Sissie and Buster, the Twins, No Longer Hear Clack of Shuttle at Night—Jan and Ned Carpenter See New World Open Before Them

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Men in shirt sleeves are today writing a new economic order for America.

There, in a nutshell, is the story of the times. The scene and the occasion are alike extraordinary. The rush of new developments passes the ability of any newspaper, no matter how conscientious, to keep pace. The story must be pieced together, later on, by historians. Reporters wear out pencils in desperate efforts to follow only one small corner of the panorama of codes and codicils. Behind the codes are bigger questions of policy. Questions are hurled at officials every day which must be decided, for good or ill, at a moment's notice. One can only gulp at the breath-taking consequences of some of these decisions, and hope for the best.

But one monumental fact stands out through all the details—here in the heat and humidity of the Potomac capital, shirt-sleeved leaders of every industry under the sun, from sausage-makers to music hall proprietors, are following one another in droves, obeying obscure mass motives that curiously compound lofty patriotism and sheer herd instinct to follow-the-leader, to register themselves in behalf of the greatest effort for a planned national economy ever undertaken by a democracy.

Sailing Uncharted Seas

It is said of Christopher Columbus that when he sailed forth he did not know where he was going, that when he reached his destination he did not know where he was; and that when he got back he did not know where he had been. But Columbus reached a new world.

So with the New Era. It is doubtful if Americans will know for a couple of generations yet just where they are going, or where they have been or where they have gone to; but that they are sailing uncharted seas, to undiscovered lands, with the course fixed on a far high star, there can be no doubt. Meanwhile, in Washington, the sense of travel is exhilarating.

Just what has all this sweltering toil so far produced? One must dramatize the result to give the answer. Terms like "redistribution of national income," "regimentation of industry," "establishment of a planned economy" do not tell the story; still less the incomprehensible statistics that go with them.

The toil has produced real, tangible benefits to real human beings, and through them to the whole country.

Twins Find Things Easier

There is a pair of twins named "Sissie" and "Buster" down in a shack built on piles in a rambling textile town in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. They have been minding revolving spools of cotton for long hours daily, although they are only children. They can see those spools revolving after they get home from work; they can see them in their sleep.

Now—suddenly—child labor is ended. They don't work any more. Their world is topsy-turvy. That one swift act of the textile code revolutionizes their lives.

Their father, mother and elder sister earn a little more, too. It will take years before the social and economic life of this small town is readjusted to this single change. The twins can eat and grow. A book could be written about the twins; another book could be written about the changed life of the town.

Take another case. There is that big, monosyllabic foreigner who works seven days a week in front of an open blast furnace in a red-hot second-rate iron works outside of Pittsburgh, whom the foreman calls "Smith" because he can't pronounce his real name, which is Jan Szechenyi.

At the end of his terrific day he goes home, swarth and huge and wet to Mrs. Szechenyi.

And What of Jan and Ned?

And how does the "new deal" affect Jan? Why, he will get a bit of a pay raise; he will have to work only six days a week instead of seven; and what's more, if Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has her way, he even will have 10 minutes each day to wash the grime off his face and arms, to cool off and if possible to comb his hair before he sits down to lunch. And it will be the company time.

In other words he will be treated like a civilized being, instead of merely a "bohunk" called "Smith." A book could be written about Jan and his kind. A book could be written about those ten minutes. Yes, and another book might be ventured about the pleased look in Mrs. Szechenyi's eyes when Jan tries to tell her about it!

Take a third case. Here is Ned Carpenter who has been clerking in the red-front "A&Z" chain grocery at Center Cross Roads, going on 18 months. Fortunate to have a job, too! How many of the people who ask Ned for boxes of Shredded Wheat

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Windows Gathering Flock Of 'Blue Eagles'

Insignia Proves Popular and Code Dodgers Face Volunteer Police

Boston's streets began to look like bird sanctuaries today.

All through the morning "Blue Eagles" winged their way from Washington and appeared in ever-increasing numbers in the windows of retail stores, factories, garages, restaurants and even office buildings.

The recovery program of the President took form as the visible symbols with their heartening messages confronted thousands of shoppers today. The eagle on the posters, his wings outspread, seems to be looking with unblinking eyes into the sun of returning prosperity.

Rays of that sun—reëmployment, increased production, rising prices, stronger purchasing power—grew brighter as New England heard that about 125,000 additional places had been made for workers during the first two days of the drive to conscript all the nation's forces in this unprecedented effort for recovery and in a "moratorium on selfishness."

It is pointed out that this code is voluntary and it is possible for employers to sport the Blue Eagles in their windows while violating the spirit of the blanket code, by letting workers go, by reducing wages at a later date or secretly increasing hours.

But three watchdogs are mounting guard over possible recalcitrant employers. Clerks and shop girls who are actually receiving the new wages and working the new hours will report to the labor organizations of which they will become members. Social agencies, long trained in warfare against violation of the minimum wage laws, will shift their whole machinery against code dodgers. And committees of the trade associations are already forming to police their own members.

Discussing the three methods of checking, labor leaders declare collective action by labor to be the most effective means of policing troublesome employers. But while in those establishments where there is effective organization this action by labor is comparatively simple, in the retail stores where there is practically no organization, clerks and hired help are almost at the mercy of the conscience of the employer.

To assure effective collective action by retail employees, the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor is rushing into the field with a union for retail clerks. An organization meeting is to be held in Lynn sometime this week. Labor leaders declare their task of enforcement aided in this instance by the willingness of consumers to cooperate in shifting their patronage to

Men in Shirt Sleeves Build New Economy for America

(Continued from Page 1)

from the shelves, or to pick out nice melons from the window, have any idea how many hours he works? Few probably.

From 70 Hours to 48

Well the store opens at 7 and closes at 6. That is an 11-hour day, week days. Such hours are prohibited by law under the English early closing act. But not in America. And on Saturdays he stays on till 9. Then some more time is needed after closing to sweep up the store, and make up accounts. This particular chain averages 70 working hours a week.

And across the road is the Center Corners Dry Goods and Food Emporium, where hours are longer. Ned is trying to put his girl through night school; hopes to save enough for normal school. That is the one real ambition of his life. But oh, how tired he is when he gets home!

And now—why! Under the new retail stores agreement, he is going to be put on a 48-hour week! They are going to hire Cash Hopkins boy—the one who has been hunting a job so long—to fill up the time.

"I declare, I just can't believe its possible," says Mrs. Carpenter.

The "Blue Eagle" is a real bird-of-freedom for that family. And this same story is being told in relation to 2,000,000 other retail stores all over the country and should mean eventual employment for an additional 1,000,000 workers. Are these people for the New Deal? You bet! You could write a book about any one of them.

Shirt Sleeves in the Mode

This is the kind of living human being represented by Washington's statistics. Their shades haunt the code meetings in the auditorium of the new Department of Commerce building—a room subdued and opulent, calling for manners as courtly as its murals, but usually filled instead these days with about 1000 men in shirt sleeves.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his assistants sit on the platform at the far end. This is only one of the places too where the new codes are being discussed. Sometimes three or more meetings proceed simultaneously. All elements affected—employers, workers, consumers—have their say. General Johnson's lieutenant pilots affairs after the start. The industry is organized; a code is presented. Then the code is picked to pieces.

Mr. Robert P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce, rises, for example, as spokesman for the great steel industry, and protests with urbane heat that a 40-hour week is the final possible concession of the steel mills to their employees. A minute off 40 hours, he says and ruin stares them in the face.

Miss Frances Perkins, cultured Bostonian, whose accent grows ever more rarified and Back-Bayish as her meaning becomes more militantly radical, coldly attacks his arguments and proposes a 36-hour week. Then Mr. William Green, burly head of the American Federation of Labor, rises to demand 30 hours a week or nothing.

There the matter stands, with the betting on Frances Perkins. The industry goes into a huddle; the bargaining starts. Ultimately a code emerges—and then, far off, Jan Szechenyi goes home to tell a bewildered helpmate the wonders of the New Deal and of "that-a man Roosevelt."

General Johnson wears a coat because he presides and his lieutenant wears a coat, and the respective spokesmen wear coats, too. But nobody else wears a coat. Some carry coats on their arms, to prove respectability, and to show they have a coat. Others leave them, and neckties, in hotel rooms. A coatless captain of industry is still respected in Washington.

Respect is paid, too, to the inarticulate workers back home. In the words of the cultured Miss Perkins, these are the ones whose "aspirations, problems, despair, ability, skill, fidelity to their country, have little means of expression directly to the Administration."

Some of these workers are the exploited class—exploited occasionally by employers, some times by consumer, sometimes by both. The worker is, of course, a consumer also. Exploitation is another way of saying "unfair distribution."

Revolution Is Here

Four terrible winters of suffering have taught the country that uneven distribution of the benefits of prosperity does not pay. The new experiment is, in essence, to correct that.

The plain fact is, of course, that the country simply does not dare face a fifth winter like the others. Here is the motive power for the whole experiment.

Steam is up, and unless it is put to work it explodes.

Today it is driving forward the new deal.

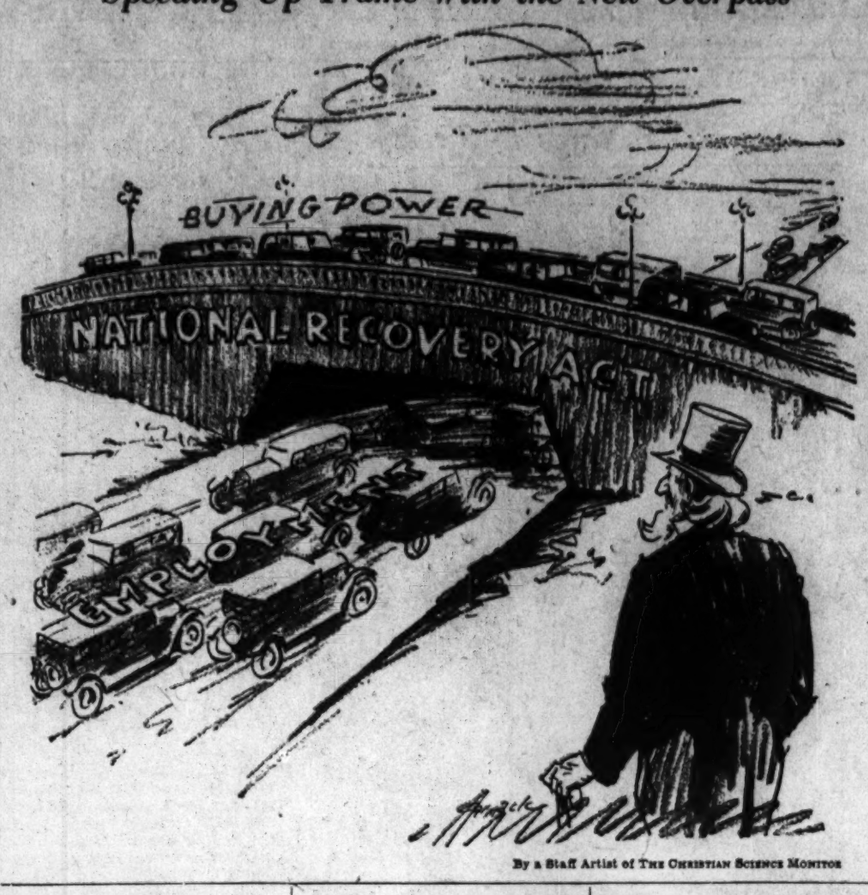
It is shortening working hours, increasing wages.

Why not face the fact? It is working a revolution!

Fortunately for America's high destiny, it is under control; it is sending men back to work, increasing purchasing power, improving the social welfare by aiding the individual. So long as these things follow, and so long as the people understand them, the steam will find outlet in constructive achievement, rather than destructive violence.

Try to bottle up the steam of four years' hard times? Who dares!

Speeding Up Traffic With the New Overpass



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roosevelt Codes Viewed Favorably In British Press

Stress Put on Necessity of Speed in Winning Public's Support

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The coming into force of the United States' "blanket code" has given rise to a spate of editorials here commenting sympathetically on President Roosevelt's effort to put the country back to work.

Particular stress is laid today on the necessity for speed in putting the program into operation. "It is at once the strength and weakness of the President's position," says the News Chronicle. "He cannot wait." He must "capitalize the present popular enthusiasm. He must not allow interests affected by his reform to unite to entrench themselves."

The News Chronicle adds: "If winter catches America still unprepared, with millions of unemployed and no provision made even for feeding them, the Government may be faced with a problem which most dictatorial powers would be quite incapable of solving."

The Financial News says: "For a time" the force of public opinion may be substituted for profit as a source of economic activity. "Given only speed the impossible can be achieved and economic laws defied—for a measure of time." Difficulties are inevitable, the paper says, and "speed is the very condition of success."

The Daily Telegraph considers that "the whole colossal experiment depends on the voluntary coöperation of employers throughout the country." Everybody, the paper concludes, "must hope for substantial success in this bewilderingly bold American plan."

The Midland Bank in its monthly review published today urges the rest of the world to "watch the American experiment not only closely but sympathetically, and offer every possible assistance that can be given within the limits of diverse beliefs and interests. There is so much common interest and belief that the field for such assistance is large. The reward is prospect of a share in restored and assured prosperity. It will be unfairly won if it comes as 'unearned increment.' It will be utterly lost through any short-sightedness and practical shortcomings in the attitude of other countries toward the President's plans."

Boston Sees Flight Of New 'Blue Eagles'

(Continued from Page 1)

those who abide by the spirit of the "Blue Eagle" provisions.

Consumers have their own advance brigade of police already in the field. These are the many social agencies — veterans of the war against sweatshop evils. They are settlement houses, recreation centers, the Massachusetts and other consumers' leagues, family groups of all sorts—who have much experience in tracking down labor abuses.

Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, yesterday appointed to the President's District Consumers' Committee, places much confidence in these minutemen of consumer surveillance. They have only to switch from ferreting minimum wage dodging to scenting code dodgers. They know all the ropes. They are available to start work on the instant.

Clubs to Help Out

Close on the heels of this advance guard are the many men's and women's organizations, which Miss Wiseman expects to see lined up in the policing ranks. Women's clubs, fraternal organizations, the D. A. R., the whole organized framework through which the citizens act, theirs is the consumer's share of police responsibility. Theirs is the duty of organizing and advising, carrying out the Adminstraton's expressed desire to see that the little fellow, who may take a little time to adjust himself to the code and get his eagle, is not injured.

The third group of police is the business men themselves, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They are today in the process of forming special committees for each industry through their trade associations. These committees have been specifically charged by the recovery administration with the duty of checking up on any violation of the code, watching particularly the provision that states that prices may be raised by the amount which compensates for higher costs, and not one dollar more.

Hartford Y.M.C.A. Camp Travels to Aid Town Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2—A traveling summer camp which stays a week in one town and then moves tents, equipment and staff to another, is the method the Hartford County Y. M. C. A. has hit upon to bring summer camping privileges to its scattered small-town groups.

Stay-at-home camps for boys, and girls, who cannot afford to go away have been conducted successfully by the city "Y" organizations for some years. The county organization lacks the facilities of the city Y's since its membership is entirely in the small communities. Local committees make the arrangements for the camp in each town, secure a site near a swimming hole and a recreation field, and enlist the boys who are to attend. Then the camp moves in. The boys sleep at home, but cook their own meals at the camp. One overnight hike is arranged for each group.

Only Three Face Court On Drunkenness Charge

Only three appeared in the Municipal Court facing charges of drunkenness yesterday. This broke a record of 71 years' standing. In 1862 the record of four was established. Since that time the cases never reached that low figure, and many times they numbered 70 and 80 daily.

But yesterday's three fared badly in their court jousting. One man, arrested in Back Bay, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment. One of two men arrested in South End was sentenced to eight days, while the other was put on probation.

Lightning Strikes Camp

Four members of the Civilian Conservation Corps were killed and 25 injured when a bolt of lightning struck the camp at Lewiston, Maine. Of those injured, however, the majority suffered only minor hurts.

Woman Sets Altitude Mark

ORLY, France, Aug. 2 (AP)—A new world altitude record for women using a light airplane was claimed today by Helene Boucher, whose instruments registered 20,013 feet. The former record 18,097 feet, was held by Mae Haizlip, an American.

New Kidnaping Confronts United Attack on Crime

Three Gunmen Abduct Man in Brooklyn—Majority of Cases Punished

Just as the last of a series of major kidnapings seemed well on the way to a satisfactory solution and the Nation's confidence in its ability to cope with the lawless element had begun to return, the underworld stretched out its hand again early this week and another abduction confronts harassed but persevering law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Nathan Baskowitz, Brooklyn real estate and boxing promoter, was forced from his car Monday night and driven away by three gunmen who, the Associated Press reports, now demand a ransom and threaten to kill the captive if relatives notify the police.

News of this latest outbreak followed closely announcement by the Daily Oklahoman, recorded by the Associated Press, that federal officials are believed to have definite clues concerning the identity of the four or more kidnapers of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, of Oklahoma City, announcement by officials in Albany, N. Y., that they hoped soon to capture the abductors of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr.

Previously kidnapers of Mr. William Hamm of St. Paul, who were also suspected of the kidnaping of Mr. John Factor of Chicago were apprehended; abductors of Mr. August Luer of Alton, Ill., were captured; the kidnaper of little Peggy McMath of Harwichport, Mass., received a long prison sentence; some of the kidnapers of Mr. Charles Boetcher 2d of Denver, Colo., were caught, convicted and sentenced, and the kidnaper of Miss Mary McElroy of Kansas City was sentenced to be hanged. Many other incidents of punishment of the crime of kidnaping have been recorded throughout the country during the past five or six years.

All victims of recent major abductions, with the exception of the child of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, have been returned unharmed, most of the perpetrators of the crimes have been found and punished, and much of the ransom money has been retrieved.

Especially since the Federal Government began to take a more direct interest in what had always been a local or state problem, have efforts to combat this crime been successful. Now President Roosevelt, with the help of Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, an expert criminologist, has decided to put his own hand into the campaign and among other things will seek additional legislation to provide further federal power in handling criminals.

Police Chiefs Act Against Gangsters

(Continued from Page 1)

of the ultracrime paper themselves, the chiefs of police called in a veteran newspaper man to help them.

Editor Tells Truth

Their counsellor, Mr. Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director of the Detroit Free Press, uncovered the sinister character of "nation journalism as rarely it has been done. He exposed its corruption of government and its stimulation of gang crime.

What police chiefs and newspapermen sense of the subterranean associations of a section of the press with politics and crime Mr. Bingay analyzed boldly. Occasions of this kind have been exceedingly infrequent. Police chiefs after the meeting applauded the Detroit editor as the first one they had ever seen who had the courage to stand up and tell the story of the yellow press' influence on crime.

Members of the American Bar Association present privately recalled an earlier attempt to get newspaper men and lawyers together to cut down sensationalism. The effort proved futile because the editors came but failed to talk to the point.

As the emissary of a more constructive journalism, Mr. Bingay did not leave the police chiefs merely with an exposure of conditions but advised a national coöperation of interests most likely to be helpful in checking the harmful exploitation of crime.

Hit Pocketbook

Practical newspaper man as he is, he pointed out that the advertiser who blindly accepts circulation figures built up on crime news "furnishes the money to keep alive the very newspaper that is wrecking his business and ruining his community financially and morally." He urged advertisers to study the character of newspapers and to realize that "bulk circulation does not mean buying power."

By supporting the sensational newspaper with his advertising, the advertiser has made possible the publication of a sheet that glorifies crime and criminals and has made murder popular, the Detroit editor declared. He took his case to the advertiser because, he said, the only place the sensational paper can be reached is through the pocketbook.

As a further effective step Mr. Bingay proposed that a code of ethics be drawn up by the committees conferring from the various organizations he proposed, a code which would guide the press in its war on gangsters and racketeers. Out of the conferences he also hoped would come a program for a national campaign for decency and law enforcement.

The police chiefs listened to their newspaper adviser with entire absorption. His address was the high spot of their convention. A few minutes later they put through his recommendations with unanimity and gave Mr. Bingay a rising vote of thanks.

The chiefs of police sought also to enlist the support of President Roosevelt by sending him a copy of the resolution.

The policy of influencing public opinion on which the police chiefs embarked yesterday, consciously or unconsciously, was vigorously recommended to them following their action on the press by Dean Justin Martin, head of the School of Law of Duke University. Dean Martin is chairman of the American Bar Association's committee on relations with the police chiefs association. He told them that they should go out in their communities, find the leaders of public thought there, and win them to needed betterments relative to the police.

Prison Code Improved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—A plan to put the administration of penal punishment as well as the awarding of paroles on a more constructive basis, using a system of statistical expectancy in much the same manner that life insurance companies base rates on actuarial statistics, has been adopted by the Illinois State Board of Pardons and Paroles, and will be put into effect immediately.

Adopting a plan developed by Prof. E. W. Burges, University of Chicago sociologist, for determining with a high degree of accuracy what is the most effective sentence from both the standpoint of society and the individual prisoner, as well as what extent of supervision is necessary for paroled prisoners, the state board is now casting about for the right man to administer the work, it is announced.

The plan, which has also been adopted by New Jersey and used in Minnesota, is based on 25 factors which are mathematically weighed to determine the probability of violation of parole.

'Blue Eagle' Perches On Business Window

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Merchants Are Doing

States to Consider Plan to Mobilize Public School Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Aroused by the prospect that thousands of children may be deprived of school privileges this fall, leaders of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Managers in Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 to 21, will consider definite plans for mobilizing public support for stricken schools during the coming year.

Concern of parents and teachers over the plight of schools is intensified by the outlook that many public schools will open their doors much later than usual this fall, or fail to open at all. This situation is indicated in the following state by state review recently published by the National Education Association:

The following state branches of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will hold annual or biennial conventions during the fall months:

State	Date	City
Indiana	Oct. 18-21	Indianapolis
Iowa	Oct. 25-27 (biennial)	Marshalltown
*Maine	October —	Brunswick
Maryland	Nov. 21-23	Salisbury
*Massachusetts	Oct. —	———
Minnesota	Oct. 17-19	Virginia
Missouri	Oct. 10-12	Branson
Mississippi	Oct. 3-6	Hattiesburg
Nebraska	Oct. 12-14	Omaha
New Jersey	Nov. 1-3	Atlantic City
*New Mexico	Oct. —	Albuquerque
New York	Oct. 9-12	Syracuse
Ohio	Oct. 11-13	Cincinnati
Oregon	Oct. — (biennial)	Salem
South Dakota	Oct. 19-20	Aberdeen
*Tennessee	Oct. —	———
Texas	Nov. 20-24	Sherman
*Utah	October —	———
*Virginia	—	———
*West Virginia	Oct. —	———

*Month convention was held last year. Definite information has not been received regarding this year's convention.

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"Extravagance, I call it! All these new underthings for a poor man's wife—"
"But they aren't new, Aunt Sarah, I've Luxed them dozens of times . . ."
"YOU see, I Lux underthings and stockings after *each* wearing. This keeps them new looking ever so long. I haven't bought any new lingerie this year!"
Lux removes perspiration, saves delicate colors and fabrics. Avoid cake-soap rubbing and soaps containing harmful alkali. These tend to fade colors, weaken silk. Anything safe in water is safe in Lux.
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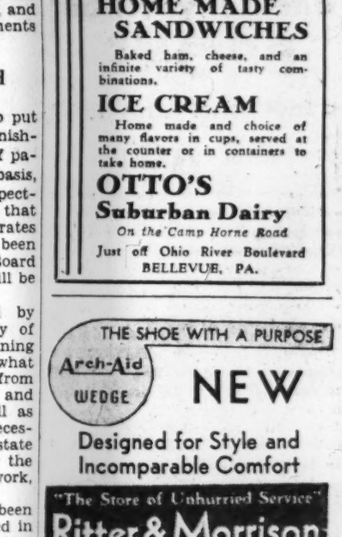
WHITE SHIRTS — collar-attached or neckband style. Sizes 13½ to 18 in sleeve lengths, 32 to 36 inches.
COLORED SHIRTS — collar-attached style only—in Blue, Tan, Gray, Green and Eggshell. Sizes 14 to 17 in sleeve lengths, 33, 34, 35 inches.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
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PITTSBURGH, PA. Fairfax 2650

Delay on Wheat Reduction Made To Further Pact

Washington Sees Chance for World Agreement and Holds Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — Action on the amount of wheat acreage to be reduced throughout the United States was postponed yesterday until Aug. 24.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, making known the agricultural adjustment corporation's decision, gave as a reason the desire to afford the world wheat conference an opportunity to come to an agreement on a policy for all four great wheat-producing nations.

Argentina, Canada, Australia and the United States, before the United States embarked on a policy of its own. One interpretation of Mr. Wallace's action is that the American Government believes there is now a chance of an international agreement and that it wishes to further it by delaying independent action.

The Secretary's decision was accompanied by a move on the part of the department to facilitate the expert of the Pacific Northwest wheat crop to the Orient. Exceedingly favorable prices to consumers were considered a means to defeat serious competition of the three other wheat-exporting nations.

So far as setting a wheat percentage reduction in the United States is concerned it appears that the adjustment corporation has come to the conclusion that arriving at a figure without knowing what the three other countries will do would be poor judgment. As explained here, it would be folly for America to make a large cut in wheat production while the other countries run wild in a world market in which the United States could not participate.

While the administration was postponing action of wheat acreage reduction, wheat closed at 5c above its July 31 level on the Chicago Board of Trade. The sudden reversal of bearish sentiment, seen for the last few days, was attributed to the board's action in fixing a minimum price below which wheat could not sink until after Aug. 15.

This served to check a possible stampede and restored confidence. Adding to the upward momentum of grain values at Chicago were authoritative unofficial figures indicating that the wheat production this season was the smallest in 40 years. Production was placed at 480,000,000 bushels compared with 727,000,000 in 1932.

DECIDE NOW whether you'll be BROKE a few years from now -OR NOT

You can predict your financial future —NOW. You can spend every cent you earn, every week and have nothing left—or you can save a little out of every pay check and see it grow gradually to a sizeable amount which will keep that persistent wolf at a safe distance from your door. $1 starts you.

Saving isn't difficult when it is intelligently planned for you. In order to enable people of deflated incomes to hold out something for savings from the customary "spend-it-all" habit, we have prepared a free booklet C-2. Write or call for it today.

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See Pyroil at the World's Fair

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New Hampshire Seeks Control for Insects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 2—New insect destroying sprays have been developed at the New Hampshire Experiment Station here which promise cheaper and more efficient control of crop-destroying pests.

The performance of various insecticides has been studied in minute detail by the department of entomology connected with the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. Thousands of photographs were taken through a microscope to study the manner in which a liquid solution spreads over the surface of an insect's body. Other studies were made to determine relations between the strength of chemicals and their performance upon plant and insect.

The new compounds are not yet on the market. Still further tests are necessary, according to Director J. C. Kendall. "The work has special significance," he says, "because the new materials do not contain any substance which would leave a dangerous residue on fruits or other edible products. In other words they are entirely free of the limitations which now prevail in applications of our commonest sprays. At least two, and possibly more, of the new substances are giving highly promising, practical results."

Chapple to Conduct Music Camp Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIDNEY, Me.—An international flavor is added to the coming Sunday concert on Aug. 6 at the Eastern Music Camp here, when Mr. Stanley Chapple, a young musician who has achieved prominence in Europe, will act as guest conductor of the camp symphony orchestra. This concert, which marks the midpoint in the season's weekly programs, will include performances by the band and chorus.

The skilled training which the young musicians at the Eastern Music Camp are receiving is indicated by the fact performers and teachers from well-known musical organizations all over the country have charge of the instruction. This Sunday's concert will include Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave," Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture and the overture to "Oberon," by Weber.

World's Fair Trips For A. & P. Contestants

A trip to the World's Fair at Chicago is in store for 28 Massachusetts boys and girls entered in the contest now being conducted by the A. & P. stores. The groups, which are to include 14 boys and 14 girls, will leave for the windy city on Aug. 26 and 27 respectively. The boys' party will be headed by Mr. Franklin H. Smith, active in Y. M. C. A. work, and welfare representative of the A. & P., and a representative of Boy Scout officials. The girls will be accompanied by Y. W. C. A. workers.

During their stay, the young contest winners will be special guests of the company. The A. & P. Carnival on the fair grounds was designed by Mr. Tony Sarg, well-known illustrator and puppeteer, and Mr. A. N. Rebori, Chicago architect. Entertainment at the carnival includes marionette acts and programs by the A. & P. Gypsies. The contest, opened to children between 12 and 18, closes Aug. 12.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

New Hampshire

North Conway: North Conway Theater, 2:30 p. m., August 6.

Portsmouth: Masonic Temple, 4 p. m., August 6.

New Jersey

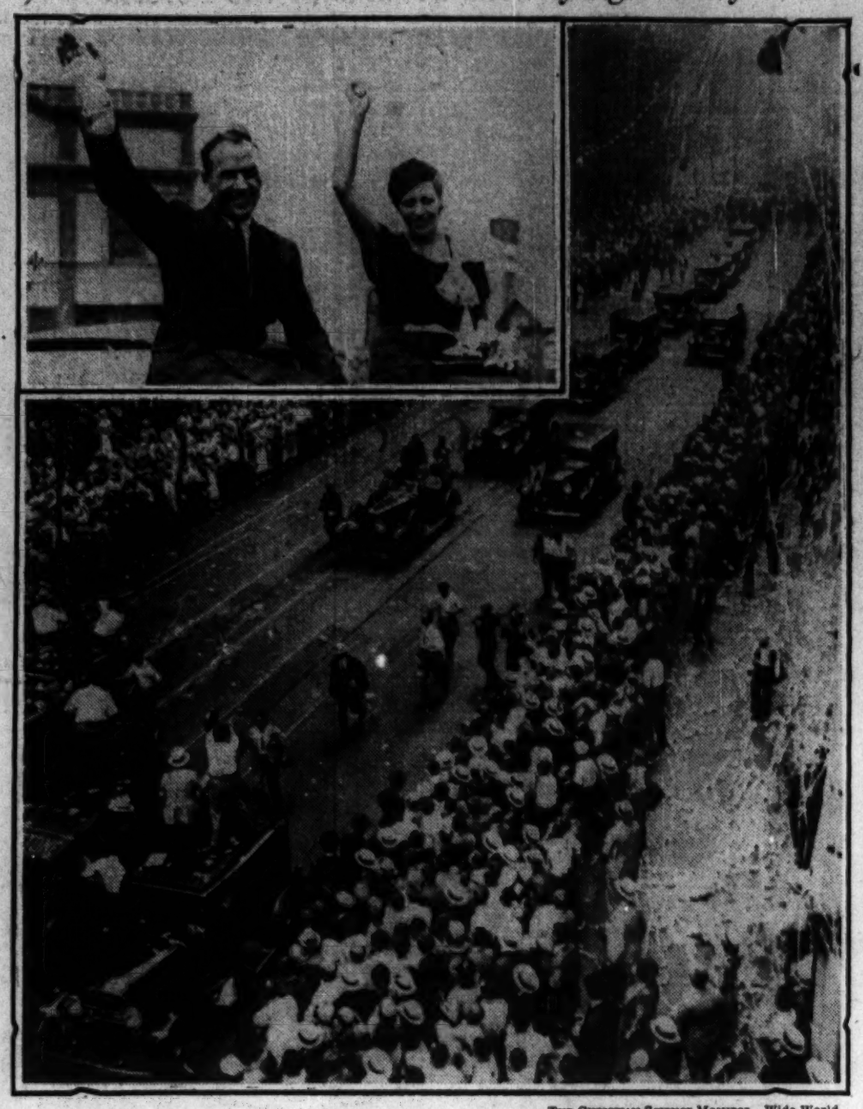
Wildwood: Wildwood High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., August 6.

Fish Products Drop As Values Increase

Fishing, a basic American industry from the days of the Pilgrims, has already fallen in line with the trend of the times—smaller production and higher prices.

Landings of fishery products at Boston, Gloucester and Portland, Maine, in June—18,288,105 pounds—were nearly 1,250,000 pounds smaller than in June of last year, according to federal records available today. Yet the value of the products—$485,951—was larger by $14,363 than a year ago.

New York Welcomes British Flying Family



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Enthusiastic Homage Paid to Captain and Mrs. James Mollison

Inset: The Transatlantic Fliers Waving a Greeting From Their Automobile as They Prepare to Leave the Battery for City Hall. Below—Riding to City Hall Amid a Shower of Ticker Tape.

"Attaboy, Amy," and "We're with you, Jimmy," were some of the cheers of heart-felt appreciation with which New York crowds greeted the aviators. Mayor O'Brien recalled the earlier exploits of the couple in their flights to Australia and Africa. He tendered his felicitations on their first wedding anniversary, coming soon after their flight from England to New York City, which ended in a crash near Bridgeport, Conn. The fliers forgot all about this mishap in the warmth of New York's welcome.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Miss Perkins to Pay Debt

Celebrities will adorn the Massachusetts Federation of Labor roster when it holds its annual meeting at Springfield next week. Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, wired today she will be at the meeting. This is interpreted by those who tap grapevine communication lines as a labor of love and business.

⁂

Of all the branches of the A. F. of L., the Massachusetts one was practically alone in supporting her candidacy as head of the Federal Labor Department. Also Washington has been looking more and more of late to Massachusetts as an anvil upon which labor experiments are being hammered out.

⁂

The agenda will also include Mr. Edward F. McGrady, labor representative under the N. R. A., and Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel for the N. R. A. program.

⁂

Labor Disgruntled

Labor leaders are not exuberant over the personnel of the Massachusetts district reemployment committee, drafted by the President yesterday. Of the 10 members, labor complains eight are employers, and one a representative of the consumers; only Mr. Charles J. Mahoney of Boston represents labor.

⁂

Confronted by the task of coördinating the problems of the recovery campaign, the committee would engender more confidence among the workers if it had a larger workers' representation.

⁂

Brain Trust Sought

Many civic-spirited and property-owning Bostonians are casting envious eyes on Cincinnati, which, with a city manager form of government, has come through the slump without scandal or skyrocketing tax rates. If it is too early for Boston to have a city manager, why not a reconstruction mayoralty candidate in the fall election, citizens are asking.

⁂

This is the reaction becoming more audible through the Boston Municipal Bureau's bulletin revealing Boston as highest among some twelve comparable cities, in terms of per capita expenditures.

⁂

Why not a Boston brain trust blasted from its universities to give Boston an administration at least inspiring complete public confidence, some down-town merchants are asking.

⁂

Bicycles and Deficits

Probably Boston Elevated officials will not stand and cheer over some of the ideas that Mayor James M. Curley brought back from Europe. Bicycles in place of street cars were whimsically mentioned by the Mayor today as a means by which Berlin residents forced extravagant transit lines into the economy lock step.

⁂

The Mayor forecast an immediate meeting with Elevated officials to determine whether Bostonians pay more for their subway rides or whether they absorb the Elevated deficit which has mounted about $1,000,000, from $1,775,353 last year to $2,753,000 this year. Boston's share of the current deficit would be 62 per cent, or $1,800,000.

⁂

Lower Taxes Ahead!

Boston's budget commissioner, Mr. Charles J. Fox, predicted at least a $2 drop in Boston 1934 tax rates. With possible revenues from the Federal Government and the State this figure is a conservative estimate.

WHITNEY
Carriages

can be purchased at your favorite store.

•

Barnard Sumner & Putnam Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

American Writing Paper

American Writing Paper Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net loss after all charges of $237,965 against a net loss of $246,615 in the like period a year ago.

Catalan Barriers On Immigration Affect Spaniards

Strict Rules Adopted To Offset Unemployment In Autonomous Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Restriction of labor "immigration" into Catalonia from the rest of Spain is the first effective frontier barrier set up by the autonomous Catalan region. The restriction order, just issued by the Generalitat in Barcelona, is much the same in effect as if state borders in the United States were closed to workmen.

The order of the Generalitat stipulates that Catalan industries are prohibited from employing non-Catalans except when these have resided in the autonomous region for a period of two years. It also authorizes careful inspection of the documents of laborers who are not natives of Catalonia. Such inspection corresponds to the examination of passports and vaccination certificates at international frontiers.

While the new order is a blow to much of the labor element in the rest of Spain, it is expected to alleviate the unemployment situation in Catalonia. Barcelona, the industrial capital of Spain, has been the goal of many jobless in Spain, with the consequent result that labor unrest there has become intensified.

There has, in fact, been an organized traffic of laborers to Barcelona, unscrupulous agents promising them work there and then forgetting about them, once they have arrived in Catalonia and have paid the fees demanded.

It is pointed out that after other autonomous regions are established, these will in all probability adopt similar restrictions. Formation of other such regions, however, although it was planned to proceed immediately after granting autonomy to Catalonia, has been postponed pending disposal of more urgent legislation in Madrid.

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Dept. 348 Alhambra, Calif.

Plum Duff and Salty Yarns Flavor Shellbacks' Party

Eight Hundred 'Shipmates' Celebrate Centenary of Sailors' Snug Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 2—Sailors' Snug Harbor, whose name should captivate any "Jack tar" who has spent a lifetime at sea, celebrated its centenary yesterday.

Although no formal ceremonies were planned for the occasion, about 800 retired sailors who live there had a special dinner with plenty of plum duff and time enough to swap yarns. And anyone who has ever listened to a sailor's yarn, supplied by vernacular, gesture and hearty laughter, were not lacking.

Somewhat more than 100 years ago, the 180-acre site now occupied by the institution was just a wilderness overlooking the Kill van Kull and the Upper Bay. Today it forms a beautiful setting for buildings that house the residents of the institution which has been called the best and largest sailors' home in the world.

A beautiful growth of huge elms frames the buildings. Grass plots intersected by neat walks and ornamented by shrubbery, flower beds and a tiny artificial lake add to the attractiveness of the grounds. The buildings are located on about 12 acres, inclosed with an ornamental iron fence set in a stone coping. The rest of the land is used for farming. Within the residential area is a chapel, built in 1855.

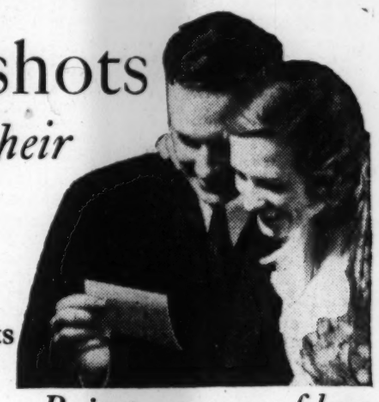
Sailors' Snug Harbor, founded in 1833 by Mr. Robert Richard Randall for the benefit of disabled seamen who were incapable of self-support, started on a small scale with 30 inmates. It has a frontage of 2200 feet on the Kill van Kull and owns valuable property in Manhattan and Staten Island.

The residents are expected to keep the buildings in order and most of them also engage in some kind of craft work. Qualifications for admission are a sea-service of five years under the United States flag and a physical condition that makes self-support impossible.

As the inmates go about their daily activities they see many things that recall their old careers. Nautical and emblematical designs are main features of the large hall in the central building. Door transoms are made appealing with pictures of vessels of many types and views of ocean scenes, and walls bear mottoes such as "Rest, after dangerous toil," and "Port, after stormy seas."

Mr. George E. Beckwith is governor of the institution, which is ruled by regulations established by Mr. Randall soon after it was formed.

Snapshots *that look their* Best



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117 South 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
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WE DO OUR PART

A Message to A & P Employees

This message is the first official announcement to A & P employees of the Company's immediate acceptance of President Roosevelt's National Recovery Plan.

THE OFFICERS of your company are cooperating with the President to increase employment by shortening hours of labor and to raise minimum wages. As you know, the terms of this agreement have been put into effect in all A & P stores, warehouses, food plants and offices.

YOUR CUSTOMERS may ask you what effect these changes will have on the retail price of food. Tell them that there has been no change in the long established A & P policy of selling the best of foods at the lowest prices. They will continue to save money at the A & P.

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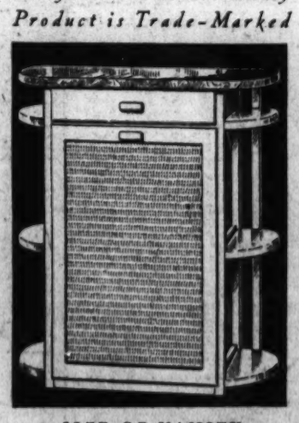

SIZE OF VANITY
26 inches long, 12 inches deep, 30 inches high
SIZE OF HAMPER
15 inches long, 9 inches deep, 25 inches high

F. A. WHITNEY CARRIAGE CO., Leominster, Mass.

Conservation Corps Proves High Value in Forestry Work

Boys Who Come to Camp Rough, Uncouth and Thin, Soon Stand Erect, Put on Weight and Work Like Trojans

Brown as a nut by their work in the sun and happily proud of newly-knotted biceps, boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps stationed in New England have added pounds to their former weight and proved their worth as workers by adding tremendously to the value of timberlands.

The forestry projects are well under way. Hundreds of men are at work thinning out second growth to give the best trees a chance, hundreds more are clearing away debris, not only for fire protection but to allow new growth to develop. Others are building trails, fighting the gypsy and brown-tail moths, or preventing the spread of white pine blister, rust, and converting slash into firewood.

However, the most important work being done in the estimate of expert woodsmen, is the building of forest roads which will enable fire trucks to enter quickly densely wooded areas and get at the heart of a blaze before it does too much damage. "We've got to protect the forests we have before we go to work planting more," seems to be the opinion of those in charge of most camps.

While cities and towns rejoice because many sons are easing municipal relief burdens by sending home $25 monthly to help support their families, the country at large is benefiting through the increase in value of public forests.

Speed Astonishes Authorities

The speed with which mobilization of the corps was accomplished has astonished all authorities. More than 250,000 who answered the call throughout the United States, are now distributed in separate camps throughout the nation, each camp numbering about 250 workers.

According to Col. Duncan K. Major Jr., Army representative in the Conservation Corps Advisory Council, the accomplishment was due to the reorganized structure of the regular army, for these officers were able to take care of the new recruits much faster than a fully prepared War Department could at the beginning of the World War.

Fears for the wild life in the forests caused a number of nature lovers to ask the Government that precautions be taken to prevent the ruthless destruction which might result from turning thousands of city men loose in the woods with the opportunity to hunt.

The answer is found in the rules which prohibit firearms of any sort in the camps except those included in the regular equipment of commissioned army officers. As far as the corps members are concerned, each area covered by a camp is to be considered a national reservation in which all animals and rare plants are to be carefully protected.

But while a great portion of public interest seems centered in what the corps is doing to earn the money coming from public coffers, there is still another party interested, the boy himself. How much does he benefit besides receiving an allowance of $5 monthly?

Boys Like to Gain Weight

Increase in weight is what most of the boys like to talk about. Gains averaging 18 to 24 pounds are not unusual. Last week in reply to a question of Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, one boy in the 143d Company, stationed in the Erving State Forest in central Massachusetts, said he had gained 32 pounds since April.

"Most of my boys come from factory and mill towns," said the camp commander. "Here comes a new recruit; he just arrived last night. Notice the way he hangs his head and slouches along. We haven't had a chance to outfit him yet in corps clothes, so that partly accounts for his poor appearance.

"Like hundreds of others, he was never on a train until the Government bought him a ticket to come here. Ten to one he'll shuffle up to my tent, hang onto the supporting pole with one or both hands, forget to remove his cap and mumble his way into our conversation."

And that was just what he did, except that one foot must have been badly overworked for he rested it behind him while he stood on the other.

"The first thing we have to teach nearly all of them," the captain continued when the boy left, "is orderliness and personal cleanliness. Many had to be taught how to wash themselves and very few knew the first thing about what to do with a toothbrush or comb.

Had "to Learn to Talk"

"Speech was another problem. Hardly a sentence in their everyday language was without some profanity. This we met by calling their attention to the absurdly foolish use they make of words which are valuable when used correctly, and posting a copy of the General Order of George Washington issued in 1776 prohibiting the use of profanity."

Visiting the various camps one is impressed by the excellent spirit of helpfulness displayed. Ten or 12 men temporarily drop axes and brush hooks to lend another group a hand rolling over an especially large rock that stubbornly insists on its right to block the path of a new road. Another group volunteers to work overtime evenings to build a new sheltered dining place. One camp has dammed a hillside stream and piped water to the camp from the small reservoir thus formed. Nearly all have established "swimmin' holes," and many have started work on future camping sites for the use of vacationers.

Nor should the work of the officers be omitted in any account of accomplishments of the C. C. C. Great supplies of food, clothing, lumber, tentage, and professional services are needed by the camps which means that many civilian business men are coming into active contact with the Government through contracts. Army officers with their administrative training are able to be of great assistance to such men who are often puzzled by the amount and style of Government red tape.

Then there is the rehabilitation problem. What is going to happen to all these young men when the Government's forestry project is over? How can we make room for more boys to enjoy the privileges of the camps?

These are answered by some company commanders quite easily. They are constantly on the lookout for local jobs opening in their districts which the most deserving boys in their companies can fill.

But in every camp there is a driving force which is to be found in the purpose each commander feels is most worthy.

"If I can turn back 20 men out of my company who will be real workers," said one captain, "20 men who will respect our laws and be better citizens for their months spent in the Civilian Conservation Corps, I'll feel my time has been profitably spent."

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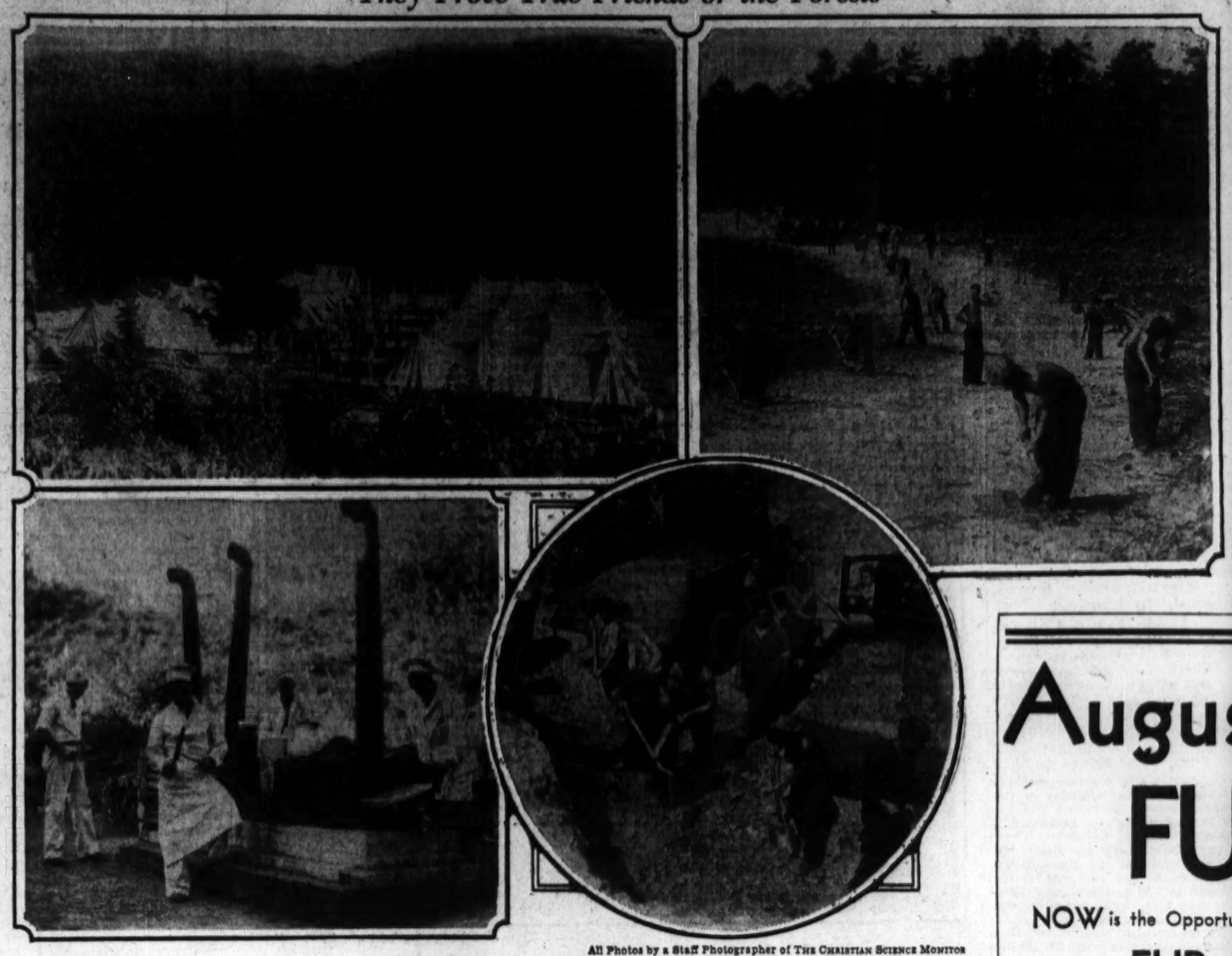

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Civilian Conservation Corps 'Troops' at Work

Upper Left—C. C. C. Camp Sites Are in Most Picturesque and Comfortable Spots. Upper Right—C. C. C. Boys Know Just How to Build a Road. Lower Right—Working on the Road in Another Phase of Construction. Lower Left—At the Business End of the Chow Line.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports, sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Readings: Eve LeGallienne.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 Caledonian Pipe Bank.
8:00 NBC, Alexander Kiriloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:45 "Mimi and Jerry."
9:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic."
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, House Owners Talk.
5:30 NBC, "The Leaders."
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute Historical Program.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music, quartet.
9:30 Dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "Round Towners."
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
8:30 "Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and the Public Works Program," James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Mandy Lou.
10:30 CBS, Howard Marsh; Queens.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 Sports program.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Dance music.
8:00 "Grumble and Grunt," sketch.
8:15 Dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Events

First in series of Lexington outdoor concerts, by players from Boston Symphony Orchestra, Lexington Playgrounds, 8:30. Program as follows:

March, "On the Mall" ..... Goldman
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"Spring," for string orchestra .... Grieg
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
"Dreams" ..... Wagner
Violin solo: Gaston Elcus
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Lecture in summer school series, "A Century of Progress in Science," by Prof. Roderick Macdonald, Large Lecture Room, Biological Laboratories, Divinity Avenue, 4. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba," part III, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Falmouth annual fête, benefit Falmouth Nursing Association, village green, all day.

Sale of articles made by Massachusetts blind, home of Mrs. George E. Mabbett, 35 Warren Avenue, Plymouth, 10 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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New Oil Testing Oven Cuts Fire Hazard

Showers of flaming oil from chemical ovens no longer need be the rule in cases of explosion of test samples.

A new testing oven has been designed by Mr. J. G. Ford, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which has a central core of aluminum with recesses to hold experimental flasks of varying sizes.

Formerly, chemists, physicists and other research men used an oil bath in which the experimental flasks were placed directly. In the work which inspired Mr. Ford to develop the aluminum core oven, oil is tested to determine the tendency to sludge or become gummy. A small quantity of the oil is placed in a flask and the space over the oil filled with pure oxygen. The flask is stoppered and then placed in the oil bath oven which is maintained at 392 degrees Fahrenheit. Occasionally these flasks exploded and showered the room and experimenters with flaming oil.

With the newly invented oven the temperature can be kept constant within two centigrade degrees, the fire hazard is practically eliminated and test flasks can be kept cleaner. Westinghouse engineers believe the aluminum oven will have its greatest application in ordinary commercial laboratories which are not particularly set up to combat fires.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; not so warm tonight and on the coast Thursday.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight and in southeast portion Thursday.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in north portion tonight and in northeast portion Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	80	90	Montreal	70	88
Bismarck	54	68	Nantucket	72	76
Boston	84	93	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	68	80	New York	80	94
Calgary	42	64	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Charleston	82	90	North Platte	62	74
Chicago	68	84	Philadelphia	84	96
Cincinnati	76	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Denver	62	80	Pittsburgh	74	94
Eastport, Me.	68	68	Portland, Me.	78	78
Hatteras	84	86	Raleigh	80	94
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	St. Louis	76	94
7 p.m. Aug 1	..	80	Minneapolis	58	62
Helena, Mont.	58	80	Salt Lake City	72	92
Huron, S. D.	56	84	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonville	80	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	84
Kansas City	74	88	Seattle	54	78
Key West	82	88	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	84	98
Memphis	78	94	Dodge City	72	94
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Williston, N.D.	54	64

A—8 a. m. Aug. 2.
B—Maximum Aug. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:50 p. m., Thursday 9:32 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

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Foreign Grown Wool Imported at Boston

Wool—3,533,000 pounds of it—came into Boston last week from the rugged hills of Judea, Iceland's snow capped mounts, the green pastures of Ireland, the uplands of bonnie Scotland, and such large-scale wool growing countries as the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand.

Thus the sheep over which shepherds watch in many lands contributed a substantial portion of the $1,835,378 worth of foreign merchandise imported at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending July 29, it was announced today by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

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BOSTON	808 Beacon St.	Ken. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 Church St.	Win. 0528
LEXINGTON	1711 Mass. Ave.	Lex. 0441
CONCORD	47 Main St.	Concord 420
NEEDHAM	968 Gt. Plain Av.	Needham 1730
AYER	40-B Main St.	Ayer 62
NEWTON CENTRE	99 Union St.	C. Newton 1027

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Relief Program In China Turned To Model Farms

Rural Improvement Plan Grows Out of Shanghai War-Time Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — An experimental farm at Pootung, the district across the Whangpoo River from the International Settlement of Shanghai is the latest enterprise started by the Shanghai Civil Association, a group of public-spirited Chinese growing out of a relief association formed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in 1932.

The association first offered direct relief to civilian victims of the undeclared war. Then it undertook to rehabilitate farmers whose crops and houses had been destroyed. This work aroused interest of the members in the wider problem of rural reconstruction, which economists agree is a problem in China.

A "model district," similar to that established in North China by Dr. James Yen, is the ultimate aim of the association. Busy members living at Shanghai have promised to devote part of their time to development of the district, which can be reached from Shanghai in half an hour.

August Sale
FURS
NOW is the Opportune Time to Purchase your
FUR COAT
Because—
Our entire stock of skins was purchased at lowest market prices this spring.
Because—
There is a guaranteed saving of about 40% on present reproduction prices
Because—
of our established reputation, every "KAKAS BROS." garment carries the backing of our years of experience.
If you prefer, your coat may be made to order during August at sale prices.
DEFERRED PAYMENTS IF DESIRED
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Hubbard 1740

Fashion QUESTIONS on every woman's lips

THAT YOU NATURALLY EXPECT FILENE'S TO ANSWER SANELY, SENSIBLY, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE . . .

1. What's going to happen to my SHAPE this time? Your shoulders will look accented and exciting with pads, wings, epaulets, bretelles. Below, straight slim lines with an easy fitting waist neither pulled nor pushed, your sleeves simpler. You'll see exaggerated shoulders but we advise against them. The new silhouette is best described as clean cut and neat of outline like a letter T.

2. What's the news in FABRICS? There isn't a fabric that is not news. Each has some surface excitement. The ribs of grandma's days are back—in bengalines, in wools—even the most innocent canton crepe has a little rib. Hairy woolens give a soft grayed look and silks look like wool till you touch them. And coat fabrics are softer, some almost velvety.

3. What COLORS are newest? Most interesting are the subtle off-shade like taupe (or eel) brown, Oxford and Cambridge gray, olivy greens, soft rusts. For excitement, new vivid colors like Schiaparelli's pansy blue. And as always, good old black, most important of all.

4. What shall my first DRESS be? Naturally the type you can wear on the street early. The NEW 1933 high-spots are hairy wools, silks that look like wool, or ribs. And very new—look at Tunics.

5. Will last Winter's COAT do? Frankly, no. For the fur has moved all to the top to give the accented shoulder and T silhouette. Low fur cuffs are gone. One extreme style has a fur border and tunic effect. You will think it too extreme perhaps.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART
Filene's
BOSTON

Right of Farmer To Better Prices Noted at Institute

Ethics of How Mortgage Came to Burden Land Is Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 2—The ethical issues involved in the rural-urban conflict were discussed by Dr. Arthur E. Holt, professor of social ethics at the University of Chicago and president of the recently organized League for Justice for Agriculture, at the first meeting of the Institute of Rural Affairs held yesterday at Virginia Polytechnic Institution.

There are three points of conflict between the farmer and the rest of society, Dr. Holt explained. First, there is the city where he comes in contact with the consumer of the food which he produces. We need a more social interpretation of the rights of the city to cheap food, he said.

"Have the cities the right to food at any price or is there a moral obligation to give a price which is just to the producer?" Dr. Holt asked.

The next area of conflict is in the State Legislature, where the issues are over political power and the collection and expenditures of taxes or the granting of franchises.

The third is the point at which the farmer comes in contact with national economy.

"We have had a trader-controlled world since the day of Alexander Hamilton. We need a more social interpretation of the debt-paying obligation," he said. "We have assumed the obligation to pay debts but we have never explored the ethics of the way men are gotten into debt."

Four round tables of the American Country Life Association met here this afternoon to discuss national policies involved in rural education, public welfare and health, land use, and international conditions affecting American agriculture.

Education is an investment in social insurance justified by returns to the state and the individual in terms of better citizenship and improvement of human welfare and happiness, it was said at the education round table, where most of the discussion was about adequate financing. Past experience has indicated that local support and local organizations cannot be depended upon to carry an adequate program of education.

Both the state and federal governments have developed programs of roads and other types of programs to indicate their interest in the well-being of the people, but as yet, except in a few instances, programs of support have not been developed commensurate with the importance of education as a governmental function. It is necessary that the minimum program of education be available to all boys and girls, which can come only through coöperative effort of all governmental agencies, it was declared.

J. C. Penney Under Code

NEW YORK, Aug 2—J. C. Penney Co. operating the largest chain of retail department stores in the country, is operating under the code. Managers of all of the company's units have been notified to put into effect all of the requirements of the code at the earliest possible moment.

South African Woman Achieves Rare Honor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Denys Reitz

First Woman Member of South African Parliament.

Since the advent of woman suffrage in the United States, many women have served as representatives in state legislatures and in Congress. Likewise in Great Britain and Canada, among other countries, women have served in the Parliaments. And now South Africa, by electing Mrs. Reitz to Parliament, joins the other nations which recognize women's abilities in formulating laws.

R. F. C. to Loosen Bank Credit Flow By Stock Purchase

Jones Radiocasts Plan for Banks to Buy Back Out of Dividends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—In order that banks may help in the "everybody back to work" campaign, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has devised a plan to loosen up the flow of commercial credit and enable lending institutions to function as they should in normal times.

The scheme which has the approval of President Roosevelt and the Treasury was divulged in a radio address last night by Mr. Jesse P. Jones, chairman of the corporation. As much as $1,000,000,000 might be added to the banks of the country which would be multiplied many times in the extension of credit, Mr. Jones said.

The corporation is prepared, Mr. Jones said, to lend up to $50,000,000 to any sound bank that can use additional capital to advantage. "The corporation will do this," he explained, "by buying preferred stock, to pay 5 per cent dividends, payable semi-annually out of clearings.

"The stock may be retired at will by the bank and at all events it must be retired out of 40 per cent of the net earnings of the banks after payment of the preferred dividents and after setting up all necessary reserves to comply with the banking laws and to provide reasonably for losses, depreciations, etc."

Ample bank credit, Mr. Jones pointed out, "will not only strengthen the banks and make it possible for them to respond to the credit needs of the country but it will strengthen the morale of the bankers and both are necessary if we are to conduct our banks in harmony with the recovery program."

Denying that bank officials would be afraid to increase their capital by borrowing from the R. F. C. because of gossip to the effect that their banks were in a weakened condition, Mr. Jones said, "This is a very poor excuse, based largely on false pride or unwarranted fear. Most banks have ample capital to get along, but the Government wants them to do a job and wants to make it safe and easy for them to do it. For the Government to be willing to buy stock in a bank, and advertise to the world that it is a partner in that bank, is the greatest compliment and source of strength that could come to any bank.

"In no instance where the R. F. C. has taken preferred stock in a bank has there been the slightest disposition on the part of depositors to withdraw their funds," Mr. Jones asserted.

Retirement of the loan should be accomplished without adding to the tax burden, officials say. Mr. Jones held that the arrangement would make the deposit guarantee feature of the new banking act less a burden.

In a letter approving the plan, President Roosevelt said in part:

"I congratulate the many bankers who have steered their institutions through the troubles of the past four years, but credit must be made available to all classes of our citizens if business is to be reëstablished on a permanent, workable basis.

"Your plan to provide the banks with new and added capital, by the purchase of preferred stock on such fair terms as those outlined, will enable them to extend this credit without fear of their own positions.

"It is also interesting to know—as the bankers will appreciate—that this can b done with no added tax burden and at no cost to the public treasury."

New York Fair to Ban Beer Sales on Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 2—Officers of the Chenango County Agricultural Society, with a "blue ribbon" 1932 rating, announced today that the sale of beer would be banned on the fair grounds during the 1933 exhibition.

Their announcement followed receipt of a letter from the State Department of Farms and Markets cautioning fair societies to use the utmost care in keeping the standard of the 1933 exhibitions high.

Merry Widow Trips Merrily in West

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Setting for Viennese Opera

Central Opera House, Flanked by Gold Mines, Central City, Colorado, Where Franz Lehar's Tuneful Opera Is Enchanting Throngs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL CITY, Colo.—Once more this little mining village in the Rockies is welcoming throngs to its annual play festival, Aug. 5 to 19. This year the Viennese operetta by Franz Lehár, "The Merry Widow," will be presented by cast of Metropolitan Opera and Broadway artists under the direction of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones, whose production of "The Green Pastures" and "Mourning Becomes Electra" won him wide fame.

The part of Sonia is portrayed by Miss Natalie Hall. Mr. Richard Bonelli and Miss Gladys Swarthout, both of the Metropolitan, have prominent rôles. Mr. Macklin Marrow, director of Radio City Music Hall orchestra, again directs the music at Central City this summer.

Roosevelt Names Amherst Professor To Commerce Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The federal professorial staff continued to grow with the appointment July 31 of Dr. Willard L. Thorp of Amherst College as director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the Department of Commerce.

Announcing the appointment, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said that the bureau would lay new stress on economic data, helpful in determining broad economic policies. Such questions as production and consumption estimates, the growth of productive capacity, expansion of industry in terms of equipment, the future of American foreign trade and the relationship between markets and employment will be studied with a view to furnishing business with a better sense of direction.

In addition to this long-range planning, Dr. Thorp will have charge of the regular functions of the bureau, including promotion of trade at home and abroad. He succeeds Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, who became chief of the division in 1931.

Dr. Thorp has been professor of economics at Amherst College since 1926. He is a native of Oswego, N. Y., attended grammar school at Chelsea, Mass., and high school at Duluth, Minn. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Amherst in 1920, a Master's degree at the University of Michigan in 1921 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1924. He is a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research and of the committee set up by the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council to coöperate with the Government.

College Girls Abandon Golf To Study Social Adjustment

Thirty Enter New York Training School to Learn Care of Delinquency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Thirty college girls are now at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson. Not court cases, but volunteer inmates who are spending six weeks in the institution to learn at first hand the technique of social adjustment work. They come from Barnard, Hunter, Long Island, Mary Baldwin, Mount Holyoke, New York, Teachers, University of Delaware, and Wells.

Girls who a bare six weeks ago were dancing and canoing and golfing have given up their opportunities for more dances and more boating and more golf and are earning their maintenance by working at the school while they study delinquency and its remedies.

Early in the morning they may be caught in the corridors with dusters, but later in the day their hands are busy with notebooks and pencils while they listen to lectures or take down conclusions in their class discussions on case work, approach to the individual, vocational adjustment, recreation, police responsibility, the courts, probation and parole. Required reading makes up the rest of the curriculum.

When the girls "graduate" on Aug. 25 they will be expected to know a great deal about how to apply community resources in social adjustment work, institutional care, institutional management, personnel, clerical work, accounting, case records, cottage management, and their educational setup in an institution together with community responsibility for probation and care both before and after institution experience.

This is another of the newer activities which entitle the Hudson School to be termed "model" and which will extend the progressive educational methods in use there to other communities.

This is said to be the first training course to be given actually "on the job" for work in a correctional institution, and it is sponsored by Mrs. Haley Fiske, chairman, and the members of the committee on the care and training of delinquent women and girls of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Mrs. Fannie French Morse, superintendent of the school, is in charge and lectures are being given by her and by prominent workers in the prison field.

Fish That Fishes For Dinner Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2—Gather around, ye exponents of Izaak Walton's art, for here's a fish story that is a fish story, and the authority for it is no less than Dr. William Beebe, whose latest expedition to gather unusual specimens of the deep ended here July 29 when his ketch, Antares, docked with the results of a six-weeks trip through the Gulf of Panama and adjacent waters.

Did you ever hear of a fish that fished for its own dinner? Well, here it is, a new variety of antenarius, discovered, according to Col. Edwin M. Chance, a companion of Dr. Beebe on this trip, off the Perlas Islands in the Gulf of Panama. This unusual aquatic specimen has a long tentacle projecting from his head. By means of a spring-like attachment at the base of this tentacle, the fish is able to keep this private fishing line in constant motion before his mouth, thus, the story goes, attracting smaller fish into the very jaws that await them. No "middle man" here, certainly, and never a worry about cold storage.

Then there is the soapfish, so called because of the bubbles he constantly blows from his mouth as he plies his lazy way in the warm waters of the islands, and heretofore never known as a denizen of the Pacific. Dr. Beebe left for New York with several living specimens of these newly discovered fish. They will be exhibited there in the aquarium.

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Investigate these cars before you buy. Demonstration without obligation—any time—any place.
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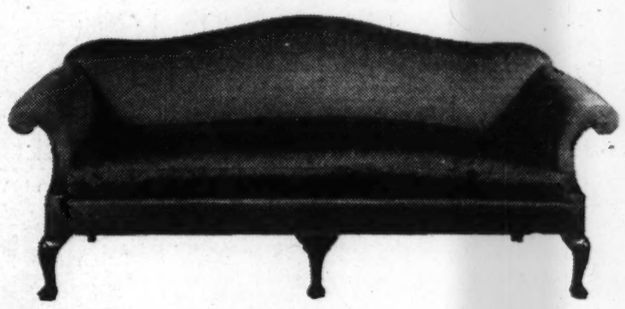
Forty One Court Street (At City Hall) Boston
AT OUR old location at Faneuil Hall we built a reputation for fine foods well served, and now at our new, spacious quarters at 41 Court Street we are serving these same delicious foods in a most pleasing atmosphere.
Our first thought for your comfort was air conditioning, and after careful study we chose
FRIGIDAIRE
Air Conditioning System
This assures our patrons of a cool, comfortable atmosphere even on the warmest of summer days.
Our next thought was for food protection and here again we turned to FRIGIDAIRE.
All of our tasty salads, fruits, etc., are chilled and protected by the new, large and sanitary FRIGIDAIRE refrigerators.
Carriage House—Wayside Inn

This is a sketch of one of the six beautiful mural paintings in the Patten Restaurant

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
12 Great Events Now in Progress
This year, above all others, we present our GREATEST
August Sales
Because this series of value-giving sales was planned before recent price advances, every value represents unusual savings which are passed on to you! Not in many years has there been such an opportunity for sound investments in furniture, rugs and home furnishing accessories—an opportunity to secure fur coats, fur-trimmed coats or men's overcoats of traditional Jordan Marsh Company quality at exceptional savings!
Take Advantage of August Savings in:
Furniture
Floor Coverings
Fur Coats
Fur-trimmed Coats
Bedding
Gas Ranges
China and Glassware
Curtains, Draperies
Towels, Linens
Blankets, Sheets
Lamps
Men's Overcoats

Open Wednesday Evening
Never-to-be-repeated Values in
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
now during
PAINE'S August Foresight SALE

Sofa pictured, one of many period models on sale at important savings. Covered in Padova cloth. All hair filled. Finest down seat cushion. Regularly $205. $125
Through strategic trading advantages we have obtained a large assortment of "decorator grade" upholstered pieces—sofas, love seats and chairs—at the lowest prices for which the maker ever sold this line.
We have marked it proportionately low for a quick turn in our August Sale—an opportunity to purchase the finest of upholstered furniture greatly under present market prices.
When the National Recovery Act codes become effective cost of labor and materials entering into the production of all furniture will be definitely higher. During our August Sale you can buy at reductions from before-the-rise prices.
Decorator service for patrons
PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Free New England delivery
81 Arlington Street
Boston
Established 98 years and still owned by descendants of the founder

Seeded Stars Advance to The Round of Eight

Wood Plays Brilliant Tennis to Defeat Eddie Jacobs, 6—4, 6—1

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—The ranks of the seeded contingent in the Meadow Club's forty-third annual invitation tennis tournament held firm yesterday as favorites filled all eight places in the quarterfinal round with straight-set victories.

The only extra-set match of the day came in the first round where Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, a late arrival, conquered Elmer Griffin of New York after a bitter struggle, 11—9, 3—6, 6—4. Tidball, the new intercollegiate champion, then went on to eliminate Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 6—4, 6—2 in the second round.

Accompanying the Californian into the round of eight were Sidney B. Wood Jr., defending champion and top-seeded player; Francis X. Shields, seeded No. 2; Gregory S. Mangin, No. 3; Frank A. Parker, No. 4; Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta.

Wood played his best tennis of the year as he eliminated Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, winner Saturday of the Virginia state title, 6—4, 6—1, while Shields, who captured the Seabright bowl last week, was even more impressive as he swept through the veteran Herbert L. Bowman of New York without the loss of a game.

Mangin ousted Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—2, and Parker, 17-year-old holder of the national claycourt title, rallied after a shaky start to eliminate R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Grant and Murphy, who eliminated Dr. Eugene McCauliff, seeded eighth yesterday, accomplished the elimination of the two remaining members of the Oxford-Cambridge team. Grant defeated James W. Nuthall, 6—2, 6—4, while Murphy was brushing aside Peter S. Young, 6—3, 6—1.

Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, conqueror of the sixth seeded player, J. Gilbert Hall in the opening round, himself fell before the accurate stroking of McDiarmid, 6—2, 6—3.

Touring Track Stars Score More Victories

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 2 (AP)—America's touring track and field stars continued their march as they won seven of eight events against German stars yesterday.

The only American reverse came in the shotput where Hans Sievert defeated John G. Anderson of New York and Henri J. Laborde of Stanford with a toss of 49ft. 8 5-64in. Laborde, however, won his specialty, the discus, with a toss of 158ft. 10 107-128in. with Anderson, Olympic champion, second and Sievert third.

Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas again defeated Dr. Otto H. Peltzer in the 800-meter run in 1m. 54.5s., just as he did at Düsseldorf Sunday.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette sprinter, chalked up another double in the 100 and 200-meter dashes. He was clocked in 10.3s. for the shorter distance and 22s. flat for the 200 meters.

Joseph McCluskey of New York was closely pressed in the 3000 meters which he won in 8m. 47.5s. Johnny Morris of Louisiana was an easy winner of the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.9s. and Ivan W. Fuqua of Indiana took the 400 meters in 48.6s. George P. Spitz Jr., cleared 6ft. to win the high jump.

Beasley Praises New Coach of English Team

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Mercer Beasley, Princeton tennis coach who acted as an unofficial aid with the United States Davis Cup tennis team in Paris, returned today in the liner Champlain denying his coaching had anything to do with the American defeat but willing to accept blame, if any.

Instead of blaming the defeat on poor American coaching it might be ascribed to better British coaching, Beasley said, paying tribute to their new instructor, Don Mansell.

"He has improved their footwork immensely," the Princeton mentor said.

Returning with Beasley on the Champlain were Clifford B. Sutter and Lester R. Stoefen, both of whom competed at Wimbledon.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

	W.	L.	1st Inn. L.	B.	A.	PP.	F.	P.C.
Yorkshire	16	1	3	1	0	315	258	81.90
Sussex	13	3	0	1	0	345	228	66.08
Essex	10	7	1	3	0	315	164	52.06
Lancashire	6	1	0	6	1	285	139	48.77
Kent	10	6	1	3	1	345	168	48.69
Middlesex	7	6	2	1	0	255	122	47.84
Warwickshire	7	4	4	6	1	30	147	4.54
Derbyshire	5	6	1	2	0	30	131	43.66
Nottingh'mshire	5	5	4	6	5	285	121	42.45
N'thampt'nshire	2	6	4	5	0	255	101	39.60
Surrey	3	4	5	1	0	255	93	36.47
Somersetshire	3	6	0	4	1	270	91	33.70
Gloucestershire	2	12	2	1	0	345	103	29.85
Hampshire	2	8	2	7	1	300	63	21.00
Glamorganshire	1	4	4	6	1	270	57	21.11
Worcestershire	1	10	2	4	1	315	56	17.77
Leicestershire	1	10	1	3	0	255	35	13.72

Mike Turnesa Scores a 68

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—A par-breaking round of 68 by Mike Turnesa, one of the many golfing brothers, yesterday featured the first 18 holes of the Metropolitan district qualifying play for the Professional Golfers' Association championship. The district has been allotted 12 places for the P. G. A. title event at Milwaukee next week. Turnesa's score led all competitors by four strokes with Johnny Farrell, former national open king, and John Golden, Connecticut pro, tied for second place with 72s. Turnesa's score was made with a 33 out and a 35 home over the par 70 layout.

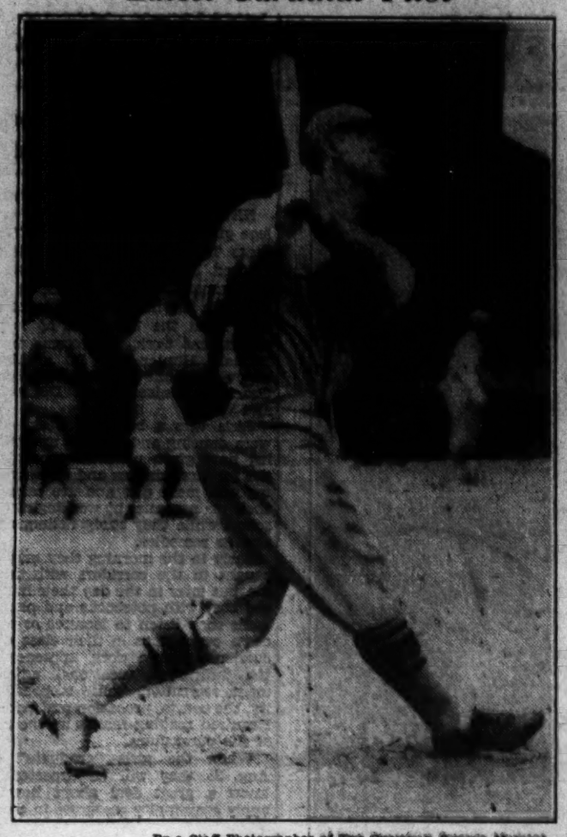
American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	67	37	.644
Minneapolis	62	49	.558
St. Paul	60	52	.536
Indianapolis	52	53	.495
Louisville	52	55	.486
Toledo	51	57	.472
Milwaukee	46	60	.434
Kansas City	43	70	.381

Results Aug. 1

Toledo 3, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 9, Indianapolis 4.
Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 1.

Latest Cardinal Pilot



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANK F. FRISCH
St. Louis National League Baseball Club

Frankie Frisch Realizes Ambition When Appointed Cardinal Manager

Fourteen years ago this season a cocky lad just out of college broke into the New York Giants' infield, replacing that great second baseman, Larry Doyle, who had met with a mishap. It was during a crucial series with Cincinnati and much criticism was hurled at John McGraw for using a raw, inexperienced rookie in place of a more dependable substitute. But the "kid" backed up McGraw's judgment, made good from the start and has been one of the outstanding second basemen of modern times. This lad was Frankie Frisch.

Frisch was a baseball and football star at Fordham University when Art Devlin, his coach, recommended him to McGraw. George Gibson, at that time a scout for the Giants, took one look at the young collegian and pronounced him ready for a major league trial. That was in 1919.

The youngster's rise to stardom was rapid. He played regularly in McGraw's infield, either at second base, third base or shortstop, from 1920 through the season of 1926 and only once—1920—did he fall below the .300 mark in batting. In four World Series in a New York uniform he hit above the .300 level and in 1922 had an average of .471. Despite this remarkable work, however, McGraw nearly caused a sensation during the winter of 1926 by trading his youthful star to the St. Louis Cardinals, along with Jimmy Ring, for Rogers Hornsby. St. Louis fans protested vigorously, claiming that Frisch would never be the ball player Hornsby was. Sam Breadon, Cardinals executive, answered this protest by saying, "Frisch will be a star after Hornsby is through." And Mr. Breadon was right.

Frisch's aggressive play soon made St. Louis fandom forget all about the long-hitting Hornsby. Frankie was a different type of player. He was dashing, quick-thinking, a fighter for every "break" and a great base runner. In the pinch, Frisch's cap would fly off and he would get his man. You couldn't tell what he was going to do next and he is just the same today. A turnaround hitter, the "Fordham Flash" bats well either way. Soon after he donned a Cardinal uniform he was appointed captain of the team, a position which he held until his recent promotion to manager, succeeding "Gabby" Street.

Frisch has always been one of the highest types of athletes in the game. Being a college man, he was taught how to conduct himself and he has never forgotten. During the winter months he spends much of his time skating, skiing and hiking, being an expert at all. He was a member of the team of stars taken to Japan two winters ago and after the organized tour, continued on a trip around the world.

Nearly every baseball fan knows something about Frisch the batter, fielder and base runner, but now he is also Frisch the manager. Frankie's one ambition in baseball was to become a manager, and now that has been realized. Commenting on his recent appointment, Sam Breadon said: "The choice of Frisch was a logical one when I decided that it was advisable to make a change. He has been the sparkplug of the team ever since we obtained him from New York, and it has become a byword that as Frisch goes, so go the Cardinals. I did not even consider anybody else. He is a standout on the team and a standout in the league. We could not bring in anybody and put him over Frisch."

Breadon has always been severe with his managers in a business way. Either they win or they don't stay. If a manager wins a pennant, he has only done what is expected of him. If he doesn't—well, he just isn't the man for Breadon. Street signed to pilot the Cardinals in October, 1929. He led the club to pennants in 1930 and 1931, also the world championship the latter year. The Cardinals were tied for sixth place at the close of last season and this year, under Street's leadership, did not do so well as Breadon thought they should. The result was—exit Mr. Street and enter Mr. Frisch.

It has been some time since Frisch finished college. He no longer is a youngster, but now is a seasoned veteran. He knows plenty of baseball, has elements of leadership and command, and is respected through the majors. Therefore, he should be a success as a manager. He has what it takes, and a real team behind him; now it is up to Frankie Frisch.

Holm Captures Junior Single Sculls Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Gilbert A. Holm of the South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., won the junior single sculls championship in the annual Central States Rowing Regatta in the lagoon at a Century of Progress here yesterday. Holm defeated Orville Tetlhorst of the Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, by 2½ lengths over the three-quarter-mile course. Against a stiff head wind, Holm made the time of 6m. 45s.

In a senior quarter-mile race for singles sculls, George Hussong, also of the Quincy Club, defeated a field of five in 1m. 39s. North End Boat Club of St. Louis won the junior eight-oared race at three-quarter mile, in 4m. 23s., defeating the St. Louis Rowing Club.

Senior Quarter-Mile Singles—Final

Won by George Hussong, S. S. B. C., Quincy, Ill.; Nicholas Kausch, Central R. C., St. Louis, second; Adolph T. Kreudel, Western R. C., St. Louis, third. Time—1m. 39s.

Senior Four-Oared Half-Mile Final

Won by Central Rowing Club, St. Louis; South Side Rowing Club, second. Time—3m. 23s.

Junior Three-Quarter-Mile Singles—Final

Won by Gilbert A. Holm, S. S. B. C.; Orville Tetlhorst, W. R. C., second. Time—6m. 45s.

Junior Doubles Three-Quarter-Mile Final

Won by Lincoln Park B. C. (Max Ryser and Lawrence Kerwin); South Side B. C., second (John Hunter and Junior Gordon). Time—5m. 39s.

Junior Four-Oared Three-Quarter-Mile Final

Won by South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill.; Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, scratched. Pull-over, no time.

Junior Six-Oared Barge Three-Quarter-Mile Final

Won by Western Rowing Club, St. Louis; South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—3m. 3s.

Junior Eight-Oared Three-Quarter-Mile Final

Won by North End B. C., St. Louis; St. Louis Rowing Club, second. Time—4m. 23s.

Chapman to Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Seeking to strengthen their pitching staff in their drive for the American League pennant, the Washington Nationals yesterday acquired Ed Chapman, star pitcher of the Rochester, New York, club in the International League, from the St. Louis Cardinals. Reports here were that Clark Griffith, owner of the Nationals, paid "considerable cash" in addition to trading off Bill McAfee, relief pitcher. Rochester is a "farm" of the St. Louis Cardinals.

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Brilliant Last Round Triumphs for Dudley

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—Shooting a brilliant 3-under-par round of 69 for his last 18 holes, Ed Dudley, American Ryder Cup star, set a new tournament record of 288 to win the Philadelphia open golf championship yesterday.

Competing in his first tourney since his recent return from the Ryder Cup and British open play, the husky Concordville, Penna., internationalist equaled the record for the Philadelphia Country Club's course with his par-shattering last-round score. This came after 54 holes of remarkably steady play.

His 288 final card was nine strokes better than his nearest competitor, Felix Serafin, former Pennsylvania State open champion, who posted a 76 on the last 18 holes for a 72-hole total of 297.

In the third place was William Malcolm, West Orange, N. J., pro, whose final-round 78 brought his total to 302, one stroke better than fourth-place Joe Brennan, Philadelphia.

The low-scoring amateur was Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who finished sixth with 307, posting a 77 on his last round.

Rainville Extended In Canadian Tennis

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2 (Canadian Press)—Canada's first ranking tennis player, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, was extended to the limit in the Canadian championships here yesterday by a long-limbed San Francisco youth, Bill Lichtenberger, before winning, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. George Leclerc of Ottawa fell before the hard-hit ground strokes of the eighth-seeded Charlie Hunt of San Francisco in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1. The summary:

Men's Singles, Third Round

Charlie Hunt, San Francisco, defeated George Leclerc, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Bill Lichtenberger, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.
John Munro, San Francisco, defeated Merle Moore, Tucson, Ariz., 6—3, 6—1.
Mel Dranga, Seattle, defeated Lloyd Budge, Oakland, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's Singles, Second Round

Grace Wheeler, San Francisco, defeated Helen Goodman, Vancouver, 6—0, 6—2.

Grant Survives Early Round in N. E. Tourney

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 2 (AP)—Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., survived the morning round of match play in the New England amateur golf championship yesterday; but Ed Kirouac of Massachusetts and Frank Ross of Connecticut went down to defeat.

Grant had an easy time defeating E. L. Abbott of Martindale, Maine, and their match ended on the thirteenth green with Grant 6 up. He went on to face H. Goldberger of the Woodland Country Club of Massachusetts in the second round.

Two other favorites had a narrow squeeze getting through. They were Joe Lynch, Massachusetts state champion, and Charley Clare, the Connecticut titleholder. They were forced to go to the eighteenth green before earning their way into the afternoon round. Lynch placed a beautiful mashie shot four feet from the pin to take the final hole from C. S. Reed of Massachusetts with a birdie. Clare was 2 down at the turn before he shot a birdie and two pars on the last three holes to win from James Fisher of Massachusetts.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	39	.606
Pittsburgh	57	43	.570
Chicago	54	46	.540
St. Louis	52	46	.531
Boston	49	49	.500
Philadelphia	41	54	.432
Brooklyn	39	54	.419
Cincinnati	41	60	.406

Results Aug. 1

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	7	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Betts and Hogan; Hubbell, Luque and Richards, Maneuso. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Moran, Rearden and Powell. Time—1h. 58m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	6	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Malone and Campbell; Frey, Benton, Stout and Hemsley, Manion. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Klem and Parman. Time—1h. 43m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	x	9	15	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Swetonic, Hoyt and Grace; Walker, Vance and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Swetonic. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—2h. 7m.

Moncton Champion Advances

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 2 (AP)—R. Lockhart, Fort Fairfield, Maine, lost to Maynard Horner, champion of Moncton, 6—0, 6—4, yesterday, in the second round of the New Brunswick Tennis Tournament. Rain interfered with the schedule, only 11 matches being completed.

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Sports Writer Has Record Round In Public Links Golf

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2 (AP)—Talbot (Tab) Boyer, a Portland sports writer, has demonstrated he can play golf as well as record the achievements of others on the links.

He toured the Eastmoreland course in 66 yesterday to lead by three strokes for the first half of the qualifying round for the United States public links golf tournament. At least 71 others were in a position to gain a place in the select 32 for championship match play after the qualifying ends today. Par is 72.

Boyer cracked his own course record at Eastmoreland when he clipped two strokes off each nine to post his sensational 66. His former mark in competition was 71, the score of Robert Tomes, Long Beach, Calif., who won second honors on the first 18 holes, Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, 1931 champion, equaled par, as did Bob Hofer, Park Rose, Ore.

Robert Lee Miller, the defending champion from Jacksonville, Fla., had a 74. His putting was erratic on the outward nine and he took 41, but a 30-foot putt for an eagle 3 on the tenth restored his confidence and he came home in 33.

Of the 71 figured in the running 47 were from the Pacific coast and the other 24 from various other corners of the country.

Further Complication In Eastern Selection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 2—The selection of the team to represent the East in the intersectional polo match against the West at Chicago, beginning Aug. 13, was further complicated yesterday when a team with two international players, Winston F. C. Guest and Earle A. S. Hopping, was defeated by the team headed by Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., 10 to 3, though the captain did not play during the latter half of the game because of a mishap.

Stewart B. Iglehart, recently promoted to eight-goal rank, replaced the elder Guest, who had been No. 3 on the Hitchcock team in previous tests, and really outplayed him. In combination with Michael G. Phipps, now practically certain of No. 3, they scored eight goals between them, holding Guest scoreless, while Hopping made only two, which were equalized by Hitchcock and his successor Stephen Sanford.

Hitchcock's retirement will be only temporary, and he expects to select the team after a final test match next Sunday. The summary:

Positions	Whites	Reds
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	E. T. Gerry
No. 2	Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Stephen Sanford	E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3	S. B. Iglehart	W. P. C. Guest
Back	R. F. Guest	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Whites 10, Reds 6. Goals—Phipps 5, Iglehart 3, Hitchcock, Sanford, for Whites; Gerry 4, Hopping 2, for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	61	35	.635
New York	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	47	49	.490
Cleveland	47	51	.480
Detroit	47	51	.480
Chicago	45	52	.464
Boston	44	51	.463
St. Louis	39	65	.375

Result August 1

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	5	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Gray, Hadley and Shea; Pearson, Brown and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 13m.

Miss Ridley Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Joan C. Ridley of England arrived here yesterday in the Olympic. Miss Ridley plans to play in the Eastern and United States tennis tournaments.

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U. S. Players Glad Britain Won

★ ★ ★

Davis Cup Team Sees English an Easier Foe on the Grass Courts of Wimbledon

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The United States Davis Cup team, which set out last month with high hopes of bringing the trophy back, returned yesterday without even getting a chance to challenge for it. Great Britain, hitherto somewhat regarded as easy, not only halted its progress, but captured the trophy from France.

The chief and, in fact, the only cause for rejoicing among the players yesterday was the latter fact. They thought, individually and collectively, that it might be easier to beat the Englishmen, and incidentally, the other teams competing, on the grass courts at Wimbledon, with the English style of ball, than on the en-tout-cas courts at Roland Garros Stadium, with French balls.

Officially, the team, and its numerous official advisers, insisted that it was the superiority of the British players which had brought about the failure to lift the trophy. But when separated from one another the tone changed, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States national champion, indicated his disgust with things in general and the management in particular. He said his interest in Davis Cup play was waning, and that a professional offer would receive serious consideration. He also said that wives should accompany their husbands abroad. He said he was a little fed up with constant campaigning, but was not in the least over-tennised.

Bernon S. Prentice, the non-playing captain, also stated it might be a good scheme to forget tennis during the winter and give the players a rest, and that the advent of Mercer Beasley, the last-minute assistant, who did not return with the team, did not do much for the players, not coaching either Vines or Allison in their singles play. This was confirmed by George M. Lott Jr., who said that he was not much help.

Vines expects to play at Rye next week, and then at Newport and Forest Hills, but both Lott and Allison intend to rest for a while before undertaking any hard play. All indicated they would rather talk about something else.

New Scale of Prices For Bruin Home Games

The Boston Bruins have completed arrangements with the Boston Garden to play all home games there again next winter. For a time there was a difference between the two organizations, but according to Mr. Charles F. Adams, Bruin president, terms have been agreed upon. Under these latest terms the Bruins are able to offer a new scale of prices—generally lower.

Mr. Adams said that the cooperation of the Garden management enables the club to offer 5000 seats at $1.50 and 5000 at $1.00. There will be only 800 at $2.50 and 1000 at $2.00. All these prices will be tax paid. The Bruin office is working on the season ticket renewals now. Blanks will be forwarded about Aug. 10, and last year's subscribers will have until Sept. 15 to renew or change their present locations. After that date the plan will be thrown open to new applicants.

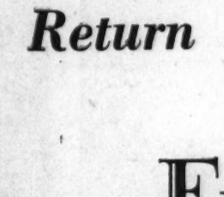
Manager Art Ross states that a substantial offer has been made another National Hockey League club for a high-scoring forward. Ross would not divulge the name of the player or the club. He did say, however, that he was bringing up from the Cubs, Joe Jerwa, defenseman; Peggy O'Neil, center, and Pinkie Davie, right wing, and defenseman. Arrangements have been completed for the Bruins to train at Quebec again. The players will be quartered at the Chateau Frontenac and will report about Oct. 15.

Horseshoers May Seek Affiliation in A. A. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States may be sought by the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America as a result of the election of officers here yesterday. The vote followed the world championship tournament at a Century of Progress. Heretofore the group has had a strong professional tendency.

Alexander Cummings of New York was elected president to succeed B. G. Leighton of Virginia, Minn. R. B. Howard of London, Ohio, was elected secretary. The latter was appointed chairman of a committee of five to develop the amateur side of the sport. The committee includes Cummings, Leighton and Victor Larsen of New York.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The Home Forum

Memorabilia in an Old Address Book

APROP. LY rolling stone gathers no moss. Even so, a much-traveled individual, living in a dozen places in as many years, should make a point of keeping free of encumbrances, sentimental and otherwise. Like the stone in movement, yet unlike it in manner, I was continually gathering moss in the shape of old shoes, old hats, old things—the jacket I wore on that memorable day when we climbed Timp, the shoes that carried me for the first time over foreign roads, a coat that kept me dry under my christening of English rain; and yet all these things I eventually wore out or disposed of. Old letters were the real sticklers. Something there is about human vanity which will not let us part with letters, at least until their prophecies are fulfilled. Letters say to us what modesty will not permit us to say. The day may come when we will be obliged to fortify ourselves with a friend's faith, and of course the day may also come when our friends will be famous and publishers will want their letters; it is best, after all, to keep some. But the fight which letters put up in defiance of destruction I found mild compared to that made by an old address book.

Not long ago, an observing friend presented me with a new address book, and the gift brought me face to face with the fact that my old one had passed its days of usefulness. Its Florentine gold stamping had almost disappeared under dust and thumbing; it was filled with forgotten names and obsolete addresses; it was written in varying shades of ink and bore year-marks of my chirography; its pages allowed for no further expansion. I thanked my friend and looked forward to transcribing addresses from one to the other, deleting the old names, the unused names and neatly lettering in only those of present meaning. "Ah," thought I, "this is an opportunity to make an address book a thing of real beauty, a model of efficiency." I felt almost sorry for the poor old address book that had grown up through the years in such a helter-skelter fashion, but at the same time I felt it would be a good thing to be rid of. A whole evening before me, I sat down at my desk—both books open to the A's.

* * *

The first name was that of a printer, no longer of use to me so of course struck out, but it was pleasant to ruminate for a moment over the associations the name brought up. Puzzling over another A, I remembered that the last letter written to the address had been returned with a "Not Known" stamped across it. The B's brought the ancient name of a school-teacher, street and number alternately loved and dreaded; three youthful friends whose names meant nothing now, for all three had lapsed into a blur of memories. These were struck out, but not too willingly; it was dawning on me that some names were being dropped forever. Two faint-hearted suitors were passed and a worthy gentleman whose only memorable claim must have been his Kerry-blue terrier; an actor whom the papers record and I need not; a dusky Harlem maid who understood as no one else the mysteries of fried chicken and candied yams. Other names come, but time is freakish and I can't recall when or how the possessors of them dropped out of my life. Even the names are dropped now—this lad who wrote poetry I never kept; that singer whose first burst of song brought her public praise; that housekeeper.

The C's bring the bright assurance that some associations do defy time and locality; the D's and the E's, and the F's and the G's are all heartening, most of the names being carried over. H leads with a woman whom I worked beside and whose levity lightened dull hours; a girl whose marriage brought a famous name and the forfeit of her fine ambitions. So into the I's, as I carry over the name of one whom I shall never see or hear of again, yet who must live on in the new book for the sake of old days. I stop for a moment, horrified. The new book was to be one of use alone and, on the grounds of sentiment, I am already letting a name creep into it! The J's and the K's are like fresh greetings; then the L's—souvenir of my school days in one name; another L whom I knew for the space of an Atlantic crossing, yet whose wisdom and cheer out of a lonely adventure recall her vividly; other L's make me wish I did not have a fine new address book, but might just go on forever with my old one. They are good friends, these L's, and loyal, but somehow so strangely lost now. The M's are exciting. One name covers a page with five different addresses and telephone numbers; here is a barber whose fingers seemed at one time the only fingers in the world for cutting hair; an artist; a dressmaker; an upholsterer; a nephew with a passion for writing letters; I pause before one who never found his place in life and held his own of little value, then strike out the name.

* * *

Now with the O apostrophes, the picture of one grand old lady who lived for two hours in the day and whose whole life lay in giving teas. Another teacher in the P's, subtle reminder that my love of education went farthest in my love of teachers; an inn to which I have never been but live in the hope of visiting; a lad, seventeen then, with fiery hair and ideas as colorful, and the present knowledge that seventeen has paled to sober years. A new friend in the Q's, and in the R's a dozen names that can be carried over to one crossed out. The last few letters, bringing only the mildest memories, found me unprepared for the sudden stabbing of the S's—names that brought the globe before me. California to England, the land was dotted with S's—a literary agent, an hotel keeper, an English maid whose singular disposition was that she did everything "for love"; another agent, dread reminder of the days when I made such a business of writing; one who sold refrigerators but lived in philosophizing. U and V, with not so much as an ink spot on their pages, were soon passed for the W's crying their tales of a woman whom fame robbed of humanity; a girl whose life was marked by impractical poetic moments; another who took life in such difficult doses that friendship strained, and here, all but for one, I reach the end. X, Y and Z are silent and this last W is a friend of rare warmth and tenderness, into whose heart I may retreat at any time; thousands of water miles roll between us, but friendship rides above them, distance-defying. On such a note I close my new address book.

* * *

There is a coal fire in the room which has burned down to embers—a fit bed for my old address book to rest in. "I shall burn it as I would an old letter and be done, once, and for all, with such sentiment," say I, running my eyes over the new book, admiring the neatness of the lettering, the similarity of the pen and ink throughout, the ordered efficient appearance. I pick up the old book carelessly, but for a moment allow myself to linger in the past with it—that moment being fatal, for the past is always cloying. From carelessness to caressing my fingers change, as a last flood of memory holds me; this book is the only contact I have with another age; in it are the strings which hold me there. I cannot snap them as readily as all that. . . . Carefully, oh so carefully, afraid that even the furniture in the room will cry out shame to me, I put both books away in my desk, hoping my observing friend will never question me too closely. The new one shall live in honorable use, but the old one has its place in my heart, in that crepuscule of memory which surrounds the sentimentalist.

B. Y.

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Dinan (France): From a Linocut by Guy Malet

THERE is an attractive simplicity in Mr. Guy Malet's linocut of Dinan. In it the little town seems to assume a frankness which is eager to display her charm, whether of situation or of architectural character. Nor is this the less so because we are taking a bird's-eye view; looking down on the old-world Brittany township from a vantage point above, as a bird might see it in its passing flight, or a traveler looking earthward from the soaring height of an airplane. So we get a spacious sweep of river, clear, peaceful, mirror-bright; slipping smoothly beneath the low arches of the bridge that spans its flood, the curving line of shadow reflected in the quiet water. The town has an air of order and cleanliness, a friendliness which goes out to meet the stranger with open hand and welcoming smile. One's feeling is that he could not but be sociably disposed towards the kindly folk who live in those neat, well-kept domiciles, the appearance of which is so entirely confidential and neighborly!

The linocut, as a medium for achieving decorative effect in broad lines, lends itself perhaps more directly than any other to such a subject. It is so appreciative of sincerity, simplicity of form, clean and sweeping lines, broad contrasts of sunlight and shadow. And in its clear atmosphere, its smiling cheerfulness, and a certain lurking gayety that has crept in, almost as if it could not help itself, one might readily come to the pleasant conclusion that Dinan has no cloudy days, nor any but orderly and prosperous citizens.

Mr. Malet has his place among the younger group of English artists. He pursued his studies at the Grosvenor School of Art, and has exhibited at the Exhibition of English Wood Engravers. Specimens of his work have recently been purchased by the Contemporary Art Society's Print Fund. Although Mr. Malet uses water color and oils with success, as well as being a wood engraver of considerable experience, he is perhaps best known for his work as an engraver; and his "Highland Glen" and "Old Hastings" achieved distinction when they were exhibited in London last year. A good deal of his painting has been done abroad, but he is probably best known in England; and his linocuts in particular have a fresh incisiveness and a decorative individuality, whether in black and white or in two-tone color effect. His drawing always has definite meaning, nor do his compositions lack balance and breadth. We are left with the feeling that here is an artist who loves the open air and the generous spaces of nature.

Ballade: America to Oxford

(And that sweet city with her dreaming spires.—M. Arnold).

Enwrapt in meditation deep,
Silent to all our questioning,
As if inviolate to keep
Those wistful memories that cling,
Like ivy sprays encompassing
Your silver walls; those earlier fires
That flamed so bright, now smouldering,
Sweet city of the dreaming spires.

We come to you by pathways steep,
On barren seas adventuring;
And your serene and tranquil sleep,
Wiser than our awakening,
Heals all the petty wounds that sting,
Stilling our fever of desires,
Rebukes our aimless wandering—
Sweet city of the dreaming spires.

On us the young, whose pulses leap,
Whose thoughts are ever on the wing,
From those autumnal fields you reap—
Your mellow golden mantle fling.
For we are sated with the spring,
Its aching sweetness irks and tires,
We seek a riper harvesting,
Sweet city of the dreaming spires.

Our weary hearts to you we bring,
Whose wisdom brooded on our sires,
With beauty all-transfiguring,
Sweet city of the dreaming spires.

CHARLOTTE FARRINGTON BABCOCK, in "Echoes." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

DIOS, EL BIEN OMNIPOTENTE Y OMNIPRESENTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL primer capítulo de Génesis leemos, "Y vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno." Puesto que Dios, el bien, es el único creador y la única causa, se sigue que la creación, o el efecto, también es bueno. Dios no sólo crea sino también mantiene su creación—el hombre y el universo—por Su omnipotencia, omnipresencia y omniacción. El Salmista declara: "¡Desde la eternidad hasta la eternidad, tú eres Dios!"

Tal vez se pregunte: "¿Cómo se explica entonces el mal, con su actividad y su poder aparentes?" Puesto que no hay más que un creador infinito, el mal en cualquier forma que se presente no es absolutamente más que una negación, sin base fundamental ni inteligencia, no teniendo, por lo tanto, ley alguna que lo soporte. El poder aparente del mal se presenta sólo, cuando es aceptado por los sentidos personales como una realidad; por este engaño obra y se manifiesta.

La acción tal como se ve por los hombres es el pensamiento exteriorizado; por consiguiente, las condiciones actuales del mundo con sus problemas perturbadores son el reflejo de los pensamientos que dominan la humanidad generalmente. Cada individuo tiene el derecho de elegir entre pensamientos y acciones justos y erróneos. De este hecho resultan responsabilidades, así que cada individuo es una jurisdicción para sí mismo. Por esta razón la cualidad del pensamiento individual llega a ser de una importancia suprema. Si uno está del lado del bien, es decir, si está a sabiendas aliado con Dios,—asimilando pensamientos espirituales,—su bondad y su poder llegan a manifestarse en pensamientos correctos individuales. Si, del otro lado, los pensamientos prevalecientes no son buenos, se separa uno de Dios y en esta medida se priva a sí mismo de la realización de la armonía. Lo bueno y lo malo son contrarios, no se pueden albergar ambos en el pensamiento al mismo tiempo.

Cristo Jesús, el hombre más sabio que jamás vivió, el que venció toda creencia y condición errónea que se le presentaba, dijo: "Ninguno es bueno sino uno solo, a saber, Dios." Y también dijo en contestación a uno de los escribas que le estaba interrogando: "El primero [de todos los Mandamientos] es: Oye, oh Israel: El Señor nuestro Dios, el Señor uno solo es: y amarás al Señor tu Dios con todo tu corazón, y con toda tu alma, y con todo tu entendimiento, y con todas tus fuerzas." La comprensión de esta gran verdad era la estrella polar de su propia vida y el eje, sobre el cual giraban todas sus poderosas obras sin par.

El amar a Dios de todo corazón es amar el bien, vivir el bien y hacer el bien. Todo pensamiento bueno del cual la humanidad disfruta, tiene su origen exclusivo en una fuente,—Dios, el bien. Los pensamientos de Dios están siempre al alcance de todo el mundo, y son perfectos y perpetuos.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha revelado lo bueno como la única realidad. Su Descubridora y Fundadora, Mary Baker Eddy, escribe en la página 469 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La Mente es Dios. El exterminador del error es la gran verdad que Dios, el bien, es la única Mente y que el opuesto supositicio de la Mente infinita—llamado diablo o el mal—no es Mente, no es Verdad, sino error, sin inteligencia o realidad." De la comprensión de esta verdad fundamental resulta la curación del pecado, de la enfermedad y de todas las condiciones humanas adversas.

El tener este concepto de Dios abre nuestro pensamiento para el reino sin límites de la Mente, del cual se puede derivar lo que haga menester para suplir toda necesidad legítima humana. En la Mente se puede encontrar una abundancia inagotable de inteligencia, sabiduría, ánimo, poder y fuerza, que nos proveen de habilidades cada vez mayores, como también de horizontes más amplios y vistas más claras, de los cuales se puede hacer uso en todas las necesidades que se presenten.

Adhiriéndose persistentemente a lo puro, a lo verdadero y a lo bueno, se podrá mirar más allá de las debilidades de la humanidad,—sus miedos, sus odios y su concupiscencia—al reino del Espíritu, en donde el hombre de la creación de Dios mora en realidad. Este modo de pensar espiritualizado, no sólo libra al individuo de los sufrimientos del mal, sino que es la manera de la cual se puede ayudar también a los demás. En tiempos de dificultades en los negocios o de aparente escasez, el influjo de las ideas espirituales revela para todos los que las perciban la abundancia del bien y de los beneficios que de él resultan.

En la enfermedad y en el dolor puede uno levantar su corazón en gratitud y alegría cuando realice su unidad con Dios, encontrando de esta manera salud y armonía. Así se pueden demostrar la omnipotencia y la omnipresencia del bien en todas las vicisitudes de la vida humana por medio del pensamiento correcto y el obrar correcto que le sigue. El pensamiento correcto individual tiene su influencia correspondiente en la comunidad y esta, a su vez, en la nación y en el mundo en general. Cada comunidad o nación es respectivamente un agregado de individuos cuyo pensar, sea bueno o malo, tiene su parte en la atmósfera universal del pensamiento.

Lo que el mundo de hoy necesita grandemente es un entendimiento de la existencia espiritual, y los esfuerzos que se hacen para establecer la unidad entre los hombres y las naciones y para el fomento de una paz permanente, dejarán su impresión en la conciencia universal. Pero la armonía universal sólo puede establecerse sobre el fundamento del Espíritu, cuando la humanidad reconozca a un Dios infinito, el bien, y su gobierno como supremo. En la página 259 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS) Mary Baker Eddy expresa esta idea de la manera siguiente: "Dios es la ley de la vida y no de la muerte, de la salud y no de la enfermedad, de lo bueno y no de lo malo. Es esta infinidad y unidad del bien lo que vence la suposición de que el mal es un pretendiente o una pretensión."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Feeling of Stars

"The stars are gone, but the feeling of stars remains." It was a casual comment in the midst of a Monitor writer's description of a morning walk. I had never thought to put it in those words, but I can share that morning moment with the writer who did. It is not the literal interpretation, however, that makes the sentence memorable. Everyone has known shining moments, star-studded heavens, and then, when the flood of day has dimmed them, "the feeling of stars." It is a much more elusive, perhaps even a wholly indefinable thing, but it is as recognizable as the curious feeling of stars that follows one out into the daylight after an hour in the Chicago Planetarium.

Merely another expression for the sentimental word *memories*, some may declare. But it isn't. A happy memory may be merely a pleasant recollection of people or places or music or situations that have contributed to our personal comfort or satisfaction. "The feeling of stars" is impersonal, intangible, a thing quite outside ourselves, yet answering to something within us which seeks always an answer. It is not the fading memory of a delightful experience; it is rather an awareness of a continual shining. Such awareness becomes, through no effort of our own, indeed quite without our knowing that the thing is happening, a part of the fabric that is ourselves.

We may readily change the figure. Those of us who live near one of the Great Lakes or the ocean know "the feeling of deep water." We may not see or hear it for months at a time, but we are never entirely unaware of its mighty movement. The underlying rhythm of its being is recognizable in the murmuring calm of a midsummer dusk and in the towering fury of a late-October storm.

To the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, the Lake Isle of Innisfree is more than a memory. He thinks of the small cabin of clay and wattles, of his nine bean rows, of the bee-loud glade, and of evening "full of the linnet's wings." Then he declares:

I will arise and go now, for always
night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low
sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or
on the pavements gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

Mountains, too, in a way all their own, become part of the thinking of people who pass their lives near them. The sensitive poet, Arthur Davison Ficke, cries:

I am in love with high far-seeing
places. . . .

The symbolism becomes clear when he adds:

In love with hours when from the
circling faces
Veils pass, and laughing fellowship
glows warm.

Like the feeling of stars these high moments remain when the incident, the conversation, perhaps even the individuals concerned, are no longer remembered.

Of all poems about high places, I like best Eunice Tietjens' *The Most Sacred Mountain*. She begins on the height:

Space, and the twelve clean winds
of heaven,

but, as one looks down from the top of "Tai Shan, the beautiful, the most holy," there is a sharp realization of the "slow six thousand steps of climbing." The realization is somehow a part of the exhilaration of the moment, of standing where "once Confucius stood and felt the smallness of the world below." Someone else has written that there is nowhere to go from the top of a hill but down, but the poet, more keenly aware of realities, carries into the valley of everyday "the feeling of stars":

But I shall go down from this airy
space, this swift white peace,
this stinging exultation;
And time will close about me, and
my soul stir to the rhythm of
the daily round.
Yet, having known, life will not
press so close,
And always I shall feel time ravel
thin about me,
For once I stood
In the white windy presence of
eternity.

E. L. K.

God, Omnipotent and Omnipresent Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first chapter of Genesis it is written, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." As God, good, is the only creator or cause, it follows that the creation or effect is also good. God not only creates but sustains His creation—man and the universe—through His omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniaction. The Psalmist declares, "From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."

The query may arise, What, then, of evil with its seeming activity and power? As it is impossible to have more than one infinite creator, evil in any and every form is an unqualified negation, without fundamental basis or intelligence, and having, therefore, no law to support it. The seeming power of evil appears only when accepted through personal sense as having reality; therein is the delusion through which it works and becomes manifested.

Action, as seen by men, is thought externalized; consequently, the world conditions of today, with their perplexing issues, are the reflex of the thoughts dominating mankind generally. Each individual has the power of choice between right or wrong thoughts and actions. From this fact responsibility ensues, thus constituting each individual a law unto himself. The quality of individual thinking, therefore, assumes at once a paramount consideration. If it be on the side of good, that is, if one is consciously allied with God—assimilating spiritual thoughts—His goodness and power become manifested through individual right thinking. If, on the other hand, the prevailing thoughts are other than good, one shuts himself off from God and to that extent is deprived of the realization of harmony. Good and evil are opposites; both cannot be entertained in thought at the same time.

Christ Jesus, the wisest man who ever lived, the one who overcame every erroneous belief and condition presented to him, said, "There is none good but one, that is, God." And he also said, in reply to one of the scribes who questioned him, "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." Realization of that great fact was the lodestar of his own life and the pivot of his unequaled mighty works.

To love God whole-heartedly is to love good, to live good, and to do good. Every good thought enjoyed by mankind has its exclusive origin in one source—God, good. The thoughts of God are always available to all, and they are perfect and perpetual.

Christian Science has revealed good as the only reality. Its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 469): "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality." From realization of this fundamental truth results the healing of sin, sickness, and all other adverse human conditions.

Holding this true concept of God opens one's thought to the boundless realm of Mind, from which can be drawn all that will meet every legitimate human need. In Mind will be found an inexhaustible store of intelligence, wisdom, courage, power, and strength, furnishing increased ability and likewise wider scope and clearer vision to apply in any and every emergency.

Persistently adhering to the pure, true, and good, one will see beyond the frailties of humanity—its fear, hate, and lust—into the realm of Spirit, where the man of God's creating actually dwells. This right thinking not only liberates the individual from the bane of evil, but is the means of his helping others. In times of business strain or seeming lack, the influx of spiritual ideas reveals to all who apprehend them the abundance of good and its resultant benefits.

In sickness or sorrow one is enabled to lift up his heart in gratitude and joy as he realizes his at-one-ment with God and finds healing and harmony therein. So in all the vicissitudes of human life the omnipotence and omnipresence of good can be proved through right thinking and its sequential right doing. True individual thinking has its proportionate influence on the community, and that, in turn, on the nation and the world at large. Each community or nation is respectively an aggregation of individuals, whose thinking, good or bad, has its part in the universal atmosphere of thought.

The world today is in great need of an understanding of spiritual being, and the efforts which are being made toward establishing the unity of men and nations and for the furtherance of permanent peace will leave their impress on universal consciousness. But universal harmony can be realized only on the foundation of Spirit, when mankind acknowledges one infinite God, good, and His government as supreme. Mrs. Eddy thus expresses it in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259): "God is the law of Life, not of death; of health, not of sickness; of good, not of evil. It is this infinitude and oneness of good that silences the supposition that evil is a claimant or a claim."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Nansen's Home on The Fjord

Godthaab, the home Nansen built at Svartebukta, Lysaker, in the early years of his married life, soon became too small. He therefore bought, in 1900, a stretch of wooded land from the old Fornebu estate in the hills above Lysaker. There he built the home Polhögda. . . .

Great red pines predominated among spruce and leafy trees, and in the thirty years that Nansen protected the forest the trees have not been thinned out or the undergrowth cleared. Along the path, when the growth became too dense, it would occasionally be hacked down with Nansen's curved knife. A spruce tree that was felled there last winter was so thick that almost the whole length of a big logging saw disappeared into it.

Polhögda is a large brick house. Fridtjof Nansen's Road, which leads up to it and far beyond, brings us to a gate on which the name Nansen is inscribed, and on between the great tall pines up to the court, a roomy courtyard, with no fence around it. The big pines form the bodyguard. The court extends beyond the house and ends abruptly at a forest clad crag. Through the tree tops we can look up to Erik Werenskiold's pleasant house.

Between court and garden there is neither line nor fence, nor yet between garden and woods. It is the forest that dominates here both at Polhögda and in the view—the purple range of hills in Baerum and Asker, with Kolsaas and Skaugumsaas and farther away the hills that surround Olso Fjord. . . .

Polhögda was planned and designed by Nansen himself, a practical house and a beautiful home. The central room of the house is the great hall. The entrance from the court leads into this great hall which stretches across the whole width of the house, with windows and glass doors out toward the veranda, the garden, and the view. . . .

Polhögda is a real home, a place of work, where everything bears the stamp of its origin, and where the inanimate objects themselves conjure up the living man. Beside the fire-place in the hall he used to take his short rest after dinner while he enjoyed . . . a little chat. In this hall people from all the countries of the earth have met him. Many had something of importance to consult him about or wanted to unburden their hearts, and to such people he gave freely. . . .

At home at his work he preferred to wear old clothes. One day he upset the household by going out in a hideous old coat. The old serving maid, hearing what had happened, made the following true remark: "Nansen, he's an elegant figure of a man, he is, even if he goes in rags!"—JON SØRENSEN, in "The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen." (London: George Allen & Unwin. New York: Norton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Firm Tone After Irregular Trend In Stock Market

Strength of Mining Shares Turns Many Early Losses Into Good Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Late strength in mining shares and alcohol issues gave the market a firm tone after earlier irregularity.

Recessions of fractions to a point were replaced by similar gains in pivotal issues including U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, du Pont and New York Central. Homestake Mining rose 27 points.

U. S. Smelting and National Distillers were up 5 each. Other stocks up 2 or more included Western Union, Alaska Juneau, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, McIntyre Porcupine, Union Pacific, Domeñ Cerro de Pasco and Case.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Grains again spurted in the restricted Chicago market, dropped back for losses and recovered. Winnipeg wheat was heavy. Cotton was reactionary. Bonds were sluggishly irregular.

The dollar eased in foreign exchange dealings.

Public Trading Light

Public participation in stocks was at a minimum, most of the enthusiastic amateur traders of several weeks ago not having recovered from the injuries they received in the recent severe reaction. Also, commission men point out, the opinion seems to be fairly general that Washington authorities do not want another runaway market at this time, and leaders of the financial district are heartily in sympathy with this attitude.

Reports of tremendous crop damage in Canada and the Northwest generally, indicating the shortest crops for many years, are not altogether cheering to many of the railroads which previously have been highly optimistic over prospective grain carrying revenues.

Merchandising companies that sell to farmers also are not too pleased over the crop situation. It is realized that, while grain prices can soar, the purchasing power of the farmer may not be bettered appreciably because he will not have the grain to sell.

Bond Market Dull

The bond market moved sluggishly today under the joint influence of hot weather and lack of fresh trading incentives.

Only one or two departments of the domestic list reflected more than a perfunctory trading interest. A scattering of communication and rail loans were bid up a point or so; the general list was fairly firm with prices little changed from the previous closing levels.

Moderate gains in some power loans were associated with the weekly report on electric output, repeating the previous week's gain of 15.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s appeared to make some response to this influence. The International Telephone-Postal Telegraph group were also in fair demand.

United States Governments idled through the day and varied but slightly from yesterday's levels. In the foreign division British 5½s had a fair turnover on a slightly rising scale. Reich loans were firm and Japan's rather heavy. Other categories showed only trifling changes.

Wage Deductions Are Restored By Western Union Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 — Several weeks ago the Western Union Telegraph Company announced that it had reached an agreement with representatives of the Association of Western Union Employees, by which, effective July 1, 1933, the 10 per cent deduction from wages agreed upon on Aug. 1, 1932, was restored.

The company announces that on Aug. 7, next, it will pay to its employees $731,000, representing a proportionate refund of wages deducted from the payroll prior to June 30, 1933.

Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. has increased wages approximately 10 per cent as of Aug. 1, thereby rescinding the last 10 per cent reduction in July, 1932.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2—Curtis Publishing Co. raised wages of all employees, except executives, salesmen and employees in special positions, approximately 10 per cent.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July '34	11.73	11.30	10.88	11.35	+.09
October	10.47	10.62	10.18	10.56	+.06
December	10.68	10.89	10.39	10.78	+.07
January	10.76	10.90	10.50	10.87	+.07
March	10.86	11.05	10.61	11.02	+.10
May	11.05	11.23	10.80	11.19	+.10

Spots 10.45, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	10.34	10.62	10.13	10.49	+.05
December	10.66	10.84	10.35	10.71	+.04
January	10.73b	10.45	10.45	10.79b	+.05
March	10.85	10.98	10.90	10.94b	+.06
May	9.06	11.10	10.84	11.10	+.21
July	11.21	11.25	10.21	11.25	

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.26	6.28	6.18	6.18	+.10
October	6.11	6.12	6.02	6.03	+.05
December	6.15	6.16	6.07	6.12	+.15
January	6.15	6.15	6.08	6.08	+.05
March	6.20	6.20	6.11	6.12	+.05
May	6.23	6.24	6.15	6.15	+.05

Tone at close barely steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	94.00	93.80	—.20
December	94.00	94.00	
January	94.00	94.00	
March	94.50	94.50	
May	94.50	94.70	+.20

Tone at close quiet.

United Gas Improvement

United Gas Improvement Co. (excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Co.) for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, reports net of $33,428,924 after charges, equivalent after deducting dividends on United Gas Improvement $8 preferred to $1.37 a share on 23,289,725 no-par shares of common, against $36,624,711 or $1.41 a share on 23,254,424 common shares a year before.

Government Has Month's Deficit Of $107,757,140

First Period Under the Roosevelt Fiscal Plan —Receipts Greater

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Government's first month of operation under President Roosevelt's new fiscal plan resulted in a deficit in ordinary expenditures of $32,404,398, with total receipts of $163,213,570 and total expenditures of $195,617,968.

Emergency expenditures, however, amounted to $75,352,744, making the total deficit at the end of the month $107,757,140. The emergency expenditures were divided:

Emergency administration of public works $23,911,668; administration for industrial recovery $53,929; agricultural adjustment $3,964,912; emergency conservation work $19,674,598; Reconstruction Finance Corporation $27,731,859, and Tennessee Valley authority $15,753.

The receipts were approximately $75,449,000 greater than in July last year when the returns from the billion dollar tax bill had not begun to flow into the Treasury. The expenditures were approximately $155,000,000 less than a year ago.

The chief increase in the Government's income for the month was shown in the miscellaneous internal revenue which brought in $113,079,673 in July as compared with $42,463,659 in the like month a year ago. The increase reflected the additional levies in the billion dollar tax bill and the beer taxes and license fees.

Income taxes fell off compared with a year ago bringing in $12,903,428, as compared with $16,710,866, while customs duties brought in $25,081,244 as compared with $18,876,483 in July, 1932, the smallest total in any recent year. The processing tax on wheat products returned $186,368 while miscellaneous items made up the remainder.

On the expenditures side the Government spent $24,880,777 for the departmental expenditures, $8,663,326 for public building construction and sites, $5,061,108 for river and harbor work, $32,530,845 on national defense, and $55,399,755 for the veterans administration.

The excess of expenditures for the month made the public debt on July 31 amount to $22,609,888,648 as compared with $22,538,672,560 at the end of June, and $19,611,765,838 at the end of July a year ago.

Dividend Declarations

Commercial Investment Trust Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5. The usual quarterly dividend on the convertible preference stock, optional series of 1929, also has been declared at the rate of 1-52 of one share of common stock, or, at the option of the holder, in cash at the rate of $1.50 for each convertible preference share. This dividend is also payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Brown Shoe Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, and also declared an additional 50 cents to make the new rate apply from Jan. 1, 1933. The dividends are payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; dullness continues.
Bonds: Irregular; utilities firm.
Curb: Firm; mining issues advance.
Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling rallies.
Cotton: Steady; favorable weather lower cables.
Sugar: Quiet; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; bullish crop reports.
Corn: Strong; closing of spreads.
Cattle: Varied; best grades steady; top, $7.40.
Hogs: Five to 10 cents higher; top, $4.75.

Foreign

London: Although trading is still being done on a restricted scale the general tone of the Stock Exchange improved today. The success of the Canadian loan stimulated gilt-edged securities while transatlantic issues advanced on favorable Wall Street advices. Industrials were inclined to be irregular. The market closed firm.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse today reflected yesterday's advance in the Wall Street market. Nearly everything benefited although the volume of business was light. The closing was cheerful.

Berlin: Late speculative purchases aided an otherwise dull session of the Boerse today. Prices, however, failed to hold their gains, and the market closed irregular.

National Steel Quarter Net Equals 71c Share

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The National Steel Corp. reports a June quarter net profit of $1,532,466, equal to 71 cents a share. This compares with $280,845, or 13 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $560,999 or 26 cents a share in the second quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30 the company's net profit was $1,813,311, or 84 cents a share, compared with $1,153,799 or 53 cents a share in the first half of last year. Second quarter results were the best in two years.

Mack Trucks Reports June Quarterly Loss $115,202

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., reported net loss of $115,202 for the June quarter, compared with loss of $203,872 for the corresponding period a year ago. The first six months of 1933 resulted in loss of $462,110 compared with loss of $516,943 in the first half of 1932.

The company announced that in June it operated at a profit for the first time since May, 1931.

Cotton Market Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—An early advance in cotton was followed by sharp reactions today under a renewal of liquidation combined with scattered southern and local) selling promoted by action of the wheat market and a more favorable view of the weather and crop reports. Stop orders were uncovered on the break and their execution prices recovered a good part of their losses on trade and commission house buying around 10.62 in the mid-afternoon after selling off from 10.84 to 10.39, were market when the general list showed net losses of 7 to 14 points.

Parker Rustproof Co. declared the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Operating Plan Of Advertisers' Code Now Strengthened

Unfair Practices May Mean Investigation by Better Business Bureau

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A recent revision in the plan of operation of the advertising review committee, consisting of national advertisers, agencies and representatives of media, provides that should a national advertiser use unfair advertising practices and decline to submit those practices for review, the committee will consider the practices notwithstanding and render its decision which may then be bulletined by the National Better Business Bureau.

The method by which the review committee will operate is as follows: If a complaint to the National Better Business Bureau involves alleged violation of the advertising code adopted by the review committee which the National Better Business Bureau believes violates that code, the latter will request the advertiser to desist. If he does not or does not agree with the bureau, he may obtain a hearing by the review committee on the alleged violation.

May Make Decision

In the event of an advertiser declining to discontinue a practice which the National Better Business Bureau finds, upon investigation, to be unfair and also declining to appear before the review committee, the operating plan provides that the review committee may consider all the evidence upon which the bureau bases its opinion and may make a decision. The practices of the offender may then be called to the attention of law-enforcing agencies if it is believed that the practices violate the law and to the attention of the business world generally.

This plan is designed to make advertising trustworthy. It prescribes nothing that an honest advertiser should be unwilling to accept. In addition, it provides a practical and equitable method of making the code effective by enlisting the services of the National Better Business Bureau and the review committee.

To Interpret Code

The review committee is designed to interpret and apply the code which classifies the following practices as unfair to the public and tending to discredit advertising:

1. False statements or misleading exaggerations.

2. Indirect misrepresentation of a product or service through distortion of details, either editorially or pictorially.

3. Statements or suggestions offensive to public decency.

4. Statements which tend to undermine an industry by attributing to its products, generally, faults and weaknesses true only of a few.

5. Price claims that are misleading.

6. Pseudo-scientific advertising, including claims insufficiently supported by accepted authority or that distort the true meaning or application of a statement made by professional or scientific authority.

7. Testimonials which do not reflect the real choice of a competent witness.

Trade Activity In New England Still Advancing

Further Improvement in Construction—Wages and Employment Up

Business in New England continues to improve, according to the current "Summary of New England Business," published by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. In fact, during June the bank reports that business activity was more impressive in New England than in the country as a whole.

The bank adds: "The remarkable rate of industrial recovery during the past two months is in large measure the result of legislative measures to raise prices and to stimulate business activity. Undoubtedly underlying factors, such as low stocks and crop conditions, added to the impetus furnished by governmental action.

"The future monetary policies of the Administration, the public works program and the adoption of industrial codes under the National Recovery Act are important measures which are having and will continue to have a direct effect on New England business."

As high lights in New England business improvement, the bank cites: further improvement in construction; higher average weekly wages and greater employment; productive activity maintaining its unbroken advance from the March low point; continued rise in distribution of finished and semifinished goods; sharply rising wholesale commodity prices with retail prices lagging.

American Dollar Rate Maintained In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Continued good commercial buying, although less insistent than yesterday's, maintained the dollar rate most of today.

The rate touched $4.41½ to the pound after opening at $4.42½, but the demand lessened toward the end, an dit closed at $4.46¾.

Tuesday's closing quotation was $4.42, ap improvement of 12¼ cents over the previous final level.

The French franc was slightly better today, closing at 84.78 francs to the pound. It opened at 84.93, unchanged from last night.

Gold currencies generally were firmer.

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar dropped in value today, closing at 19 francs (5.26 cents to the franc), in comparison with yesterday's close of 19.13 francs (5.227 cents).

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	35⅛c	35⅜c	27⅛d

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅛@ ¾	⅝@ ½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money		3½%	3½%
Short bills	⅞@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅝	1
Bar gold	124s 3d	124s	@1⅛
Bar silver	173⅛d	177⅛d	114s 3d 27⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	6
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	3½	London	2
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bomoay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling: Europe	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.46¾	$4.42¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.47	4.42¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0525	.0523	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1875	.1862	.139
Italy—lira	.0706	.0703	.0526
Germany—mark	.3200	.3182	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0402	.0402	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1975	.1963	.288
Finland—finn'rk	.0192	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5420	.5387	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2201	.2201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2235	.2232	.268
Poland—sloty	.1507	.1507	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.1425	.0425	.4429
Roumania—leu	.0089	.0089	.5909
Spain—peseta	.1120	.1116	.193
Swed'n—krona	.2320	.2292	.268
Swit'land—franc	.2500	.2582	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0190	.0190	.0178
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3150	.3150	*
Shanghai—dol	.2825	.2787½	*
India—rupee	.3360	.3326	.3650
Japan—yen	.2712½	.2700	.4984
Java—florin	.4410	.5380	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4937½	.4935	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5200	.5178	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3435	.3420	.4249
Brazil—milreis	.0805	.0805	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8060	.8060	.9733
Peru—sol	.2060	.2060	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6512	.6512	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9275	.9225	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2840	.2840	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	1.02⅛	1.02¼	.98⅛	1.00⅜	+.01¼
December	1.03⅜	1.03⅝	1.00⅛	1.03⅜	+.02⅛
May	1.09⅞	1.09⅞	1.04¾	1.08⅛	+.03¼
Corn					
September	.53⅜	.57⅞	.53⅜	.58⅜	+.03⅝
December	.62	.62½	.58¼	.61	+.04⅜
May	.67½	.67⅝	.64	.66½	+.13⅜
Oats					
September	.39⅜	.42⅜	.39⅜	.41⅝	+.03⅛
December	.46⅛	.46⅛	.43⅛	.45¼	+.02⅛
Lard					
September	6.42	6.65	6.32	6.47	+.07
December	7.12	6.75	6.65	6.85b	+.05

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.83⅛	.83⅛	.83⅛	+.03⅛
December	.90	.85¼	.85⅝	+.04
May	.94⅛	.89⅛	.91	+.03⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Demand for Wool In Eastern Mart Somewhat Lower

Interest Still Fair and Prices Maintained—Code Active Aug. 14

Now that the code of fair competition adopted by all branches of wool manufacturers has been approved by President Roosevelt, acting under the National Industrial Recovery Act, to become effective Aug. 14, the manufacturers will be able to calculate their costs with more certainty than has been possible for several weeks, during which time quotations were usually made subject to whatever adjustment in price might have to be made in consequence of the impending application of the code.

There is still, however, the question to be determined of whether or not the Government will impose a compensating tax on wool (also, flax and jute) equal to the 4.2 cents a pound processing tax which has become effective on cotton, and which tax on wool, etc. is urged by the cotton manufacturers as necessary to protect them in competition with these other fibers.

Meanwhile, demand for wool in the eastern market has been tapering off during the last two weeks and this week finds the market less active than last, although there still is a fair interest in wool, everything considered, especially in wools suited to the woolen mill trade, and prices are well maintained on the basis of values quoted a week ago.

Rapid Consumption

Consumption at the mills proceeds apace. The report of the Bureau of Census on wool machinery activity, just released for the month of June, indicates a heavy increase over May and over June of the year before. Wide looms reporting showed a percentage of 86.7 compared with full capacity, compared with 66 per cent for May and 30.9 per cent for June, 1932. Worsted combs were 133.9 per cent of single shift capacity compared with 107.4 per cent for May and 38.7 per cent in June, 1932. Comparable increases in the activity of spindles is also shown. Carpet wool machinery activity increased on the basis of 43.6 per cent, compared with 30.9 per cent activity in May and 18 per cent in June last year.

It is a matter of general agreement that wool consumption for the month of July—when the figures are released by the Government—will show a considerable increase over the figures for June, while August will undoubtedly approximate the production for July. The goods which have been produced in these last three or four months will come on the market in October and November to test the buying capacity of the public at large and will furnish the test of the new industrial recovery program.

Mills Buying Less

For the moment, the larger worsted mills are showing less buying interest in wool, which is only natural in view of the heavy business which has been done over the last three or four months and especially in view of the necessity of becoming adjusted to the new code program. There has been some buying of the fine and fine medium wools suitable to topmaking requirements. The wools which have been purchased have been almost wholly wools of fair topmaking type which could be procured for say 72@73 cents, clean basis, or possibly up to 75 cents.

In the fine stapled wools, which are quoted mostly at 75@78 cents for original bag territory wools and fair to choice 12-months Texas wools, there has been comparatively little interest.

Medium wools occupy an especially strong position. Sales thus far this calendar week have been very few, but at the week-end there was business done in Ohio and Michigan and similar quarter and three-eighths combing wools in the range of 35@36 cents in the grease and some houses were holding their wools at 37 cents or even more.

In woolen wools, while the demand has tapered off somewhat, it has been relatively better than for worsted wools.

Noils and wastes have become less active along with the other descriptions of wool, but prices hold firm throughout, the list with good to choice fine white noils held at 57@60 cents, generally.

Carpet wools have been in moderate request with prices firmly held in the clean range of 20@22 cents for the good to choice descriptions of wool, clean landed basis.

Mohair and the miscellaneous fibers have been very strong, with demand holding up fairly well. For not the best mohair in the midwestern states as high as 26 cents has been paid for local accumulations of adult hair. Little hair is being offered for shipments from Turkey. Cape hair is being offered in moderate manner at firm rates.

Most of the buyers are now back from the West, and such wools as are held in the West are now usually priced above Eastern market parity. It is estimated, on the basis of latest returns, that the domestic clip of the United States has been reduced to about 275,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, as compared with some 350,000,000 pounds in 1931.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1933.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1933. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHEITZ, Secretary.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

DISTRIBUTED BY ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION

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Prospectus may be obtained upon request to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., or authorized dealers.

California Sales Tax Exemptions

Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 2

SALES of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes and theater, railroad and stage tickets are among tax-exempt transactions announced by the State Board of Equalization in the first set of rules on the new state 2½ per cent sales tax. An individual who makes an occasional private sale is not subject to the tax.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers must pay the tax when sales are to consumers who do not intend to re-sell. Sales of gas, electricity and water when delivered through mains, lines or pipe are not taxable.

Enlist Support Of Investors Of Moderate Income

'Baby Bond' Sale Intended to Invite General Participation

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—With the announcement of a "baby bond" sale to the public—backbone of the Government's plan to finance the recovery program—the Administration's strategy in routing the forces of depression now stands more clearly outlined.

Mobilization of industry, with every man doing his part, is already well under way, backed up by the hard-driving general, Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Mobilization of the individual's willingness to lend financial aid to carry out the plan is next on the docket, and both ideas, in the opinion of outstanding financial observers here, should succeed if present public coöperation is any index.

The half billion offering of long term 3¼ per cent bonds on Aug. 15, a figure which may be subsequently expanded, is to be in denominations of $50 and up. As described by Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, this will give "the public generally a wider opportunity to participate in the Government's recovery program."

Making the people "partners" of the Government is part and parcel of the Administration's philosophy. Bonds of small denomination, made popular during the Liberty Loan days, have been offered by the Treasury since that time, but this promises to be the outstanding attempt of recent years to enlist the support of the man of moderate income.

In addition to the half billion of bonds, the Treasury is offering approximately $350,000,000 of 1¼ per cent short term notes. While part of this combined issue of some $850,000,000 will be utilized in the recovery campaign, the balance will go toward the refinancing of an Aug. 15 maturity of $470,000,000. Another maturity is in the offing, amounting to over $450,000,000 on Sept. 15. Both of these maturities may be tendered in payment for the new offerings.

Banking circles who feel that the current Treasury financing plans may prove to be a landmark, point out that the First Liberty Loan of $1,933,212,400, due in 1947, became callable as of June 15 last year. The Fourth Liberty issue of $6,268,095,250, maturing in 1938, redeemable at any time following six months' notice, given at the interest payment date, the next one coming on Oct. 15.

With these situations in mind, specialists in Government bonds point out that the development of a market for long-term Treasury obligations is a matter of increasing urgency. The forthcoming offering is regarded as the first step in this direction.

New England Leads In Electric Power Output

The production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, July 29, was 1,661,504,000 kilowatt hours according to the Edison Electric Institute.

Regional comparisons:

Major Geographic Regions	Per Cent Changes Week ended July 29	Week ended July 22
New England	+24.0	+27.1
Middle Atlantic	+13.5	+11.7
Central Industrial	+21.1	+19.2
Southern States	+14.0	+18.6
Pacific Coast	+ 9.0	+ 8.0
Total United States	+15.4	+15.4

+ Increase.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Despite indications of some seasonal contraction in industrial activity, electric power output last week held its recent ratio of gain over last year.

Increased consumption in the middle Atlantic and central industrial regions was an important factor in the sustained improvement, which carried the outturn moderately above that of the week ended July 22.

Production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 1,661,504,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,654,424,000 in the previous week and 1,440,386,000 in the like 1932 period.

The gain over last year of 15.4 per cent exactly duplicated the previous week's rise.

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Australia Woos Recovery By Orthodox Economic Methods

Bank Review Says Remarkable Business Gains Follow Deflationary Program—Striking Contrast to Revival Plans in United States

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Australian economic recovery is the subject of a special survey in the Index, organ of the New York Trust Company, in its current issue. It has been accomplished, says the review, by a "sincere reversion to the practice of orthodox economic principles," in striking contrast to the program evolved for revival within the United States.

After showing in what way the Commonwealth was hit, the bank review traces recovery from the adoption of the Premiers' Plan, in 1931. This embraced a reduction of 20 per cent in all adjustable expenditures, conversion of internal debts on the basis of 22½ per cent reduction in interest, increased taxation to yield additional revenue to both Commonwealth and states, reduction of bank rates of interest on deposits and advances, and private mortgage relief.

The program of taxation which was adopted involved sacrifices by all members of the community, since ordinary direct taxation had already nearly reached the limit in some of the states.

Deflationary Measures

"It is worth noting that the Australian plan, while containing a few inflationary measures, was mainly deflationary in effect, whereas efforts to combat the depression in most other countries, have embraced inflationary features," adds the review.

The bank shows that the execution of this program was followed by a remarkable increase in business confidence and activity in Australia.

A federal deficit amounting to about £10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1930-31 was replaced by a surplus of £1,314,000 in 1931-32. The Federal Government was able as a result to reduce the rate of taxation for the fiscal year 1932-33, which, nevertheless, closed with a surplus of over £3,500,000.

In addition, an adverse balance of trade totaling approximately £30,000,000 in 1930-31 was changed to a surplus of approximately £40,000,000 for the fiscal year 1931-32 and over £26,500,000 for the fiscal year 1932-33.

Recovery Prospects Good

With a more favorable exchange rate and the prospect of higher prices for the country's production of wool, wheat, meat, butter and fruit, Australia, today, has substantial grounds for hope, the review thought, that business conditions in the near future would reach the level enjoyed during the years preceding the depression.

In April, the Federal Attorney-General, the Right Hon. J. G. Latham, in the course of an address before the House of Representatives, said: "All costs of production have been reduced, notably interest, rent, salaries, wages and transport charges. There has been a more real reduction in costs of production in Australia than in any other country, with the result that Australia is doing better than any other nation during the depression."

Australian bonds, it is concluded, were a measure of the manner in which the world regarded Australian recovery. From a position in the thirties, they had risen substantially. "The country, therefore," says the survey, "has evolved a sound basis for hopefully viewing the future, while continued improvement in conditions promises increasing trade opportunities mutually profitable to the United States and the Commonwealth."

The World's Business

Reëmployment

THE Blue Eagle drive is intended to reëmploy the jobless. That, and no other, is the end sought. No worker who now labors in excess of 35 hours a week is to be permitted to work longer than 35 hours. The problem thus resolves itself into this: how many more workers at 35 hours per week would be required than are now employed? The National Industrial Conference Board has tried to give the answer. It begins by giving an estimate of the workers in manufacturing industry employed in May, 1933. This is given as 6,138,906 persons. How many of them worked more than 35 hours per week and how many workers at the same number of hours would be required to perform the labor which these workers performed in excess of 35 hours? The board bases its answer to this question on the results of an inquiry into the conditions of employment in a group of 1,500,000. Excess hours divided by 35 hours a week would require 205,077 new workers. Applied to manufacturing industry as a whole, the study would show that the workers would number 838,820. The same procedure is used in assessing the new workers who will be taken on by reducing non-manufacturing work hours to 40, the code requirement for this other class. The absorption would be 841,960. That is to say, the blanket code should reëmploy 1,680,780.

General Johnson's Aims

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is reputed to be aiming at the reemployment of 6,000,000 by Labor Day. Total unemployment is given as 12,000,000. In March it was over 15,000,000. The difference gives us a clew to the problem of how General Johnson expects to reconcile 6,000,000 with the above 1,680,780, which are absorbable on an arithmetical basis. It is impossible to be arithmetical about the results of the recovery scheme. General Johnson counts on a continuance of the drift back to work which started in March. Four arguments in support of his expectation might be adduced:

1. Along with minimum hours, there are to be minimum wages. The possible addition to the nation's pay rolls is indicated in the record of the textile industry. A minimum wage in the South of $12 is provided in the new master code, where, in isolated instances, I am told, as little as 4 cents an hour for a 66-hour week, or $2.50 a week, was paid.

2. The recovery in farm buying power. This is independent of N. R. A., but will continue to feed N. R. A. factories with new orders.

3. The self-generating process of recovery. In the classroom we used to be told of all the processes of employment possible by the purchase of a penny nail. The iron had to be dug out of the ground. It had to be processed. Then it had to go to the merchant. Finally it went to the retailer. All these processes are started up again on another nail when the first nail is bought over the counter.

4. The industries not subject to the code will be benefited by its operation. These are generally in the category of services. One of the worst features of the depression has been the enforced idleness in the white-collar class. Take newspaper work, now rated as professional, and as such, an exception from the code. Business improves. More firms advertise. Papers are enlarged in bulk. (Here, in passing, is where item 3 comes into play—right back to the logging camps.) Bigger staffs have to be employed in writing the newspapers. The plain fact is that the estimated arithmetical increase in employment as a result of the lessening of work hours is possible only if these four factors are at the same time operative. Factories, after all, fulfill orders; they do not keep open for the sake of giving people jobs.

* * *

Desiderata of Success

Let us keep the last sentence above in mind. Factories must have orders in order that men and women can be reëmployed. This boils down to the proposition that consumer buying power must be increased. It can be increased only if certain rules are observed.

1. In leveling up the minimum wages, there should not be any leveling down of the higher wages.

2. Cost of living should be kept from advancing further than wages.

Otherwise the higher wages will not purchase as much as the smaller wages do now.

3. Arising from (2), employers must be willing to take a smaller profit margin.

In the early March days, there was every disposition to do so. Business in those lean days was under the impression that there was no such thing as profit any more. The profit stage has now come back. A statement of second quarter's earnings published by the National City Bank shows that combined net profits, less deficits, of 163 industrial corporations amounted to approximately $77,000,000. In the first quarter the same companies had a deficit of $21,000,000, and in the second quarter of 1932 profits of $5,000,000. A lower profit margin is what the administration means in its call for a "truce to selfishness." This is not served by an example which came to my notice today of a producer who billed a manufacturer with a separate item "N. R. A. costs, 15 per cent."

4. There must be at least a temporary truce to labor-saving devices.

The whole intent of the code would be defeated if, in order to pay the higher wages, manufacturers sought to dispense with labor by intensifying the search for labor-saving devices. Wage rates are not in themselves criteria of increased total earnings. If a minimum of $15 is paid where $10 was paid before, but if two men are employed in doing the work of four, there is a loss of $10 in total pay rolls.

H. B. E.

Steel Makers Working For New Price Basis

Conservatism on the part of leading steel makers has been prompted by the fact that the industry is rapidly nearing an era of controlled prices, to become effective with acceptance of its industrial code, says the magazine Steel. It is nearer a single-price basis for large and small consumers than ever before—an experimental venture.

So far as the immediate market is concerned, two developments are outstanding: First, the almost complete abolition of preferential prices; second, the extension of current minimum prices for the remainder of the third quarter. However, while these prices are being offered now, they are not being guaranteed for the full quarter.

Drastic Decline In Commodities Improves Market

Less Speculation and Fewer Weak Accounts Better Conditions

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—"The recent drastic decline in the speculative commodity markets undoubtedly has created a much improved condition," says Standard Statistics in its weekly summary. "Not only have the weak accounts been cleaned out, but limitations have been placed both on price fluctuations and trading operations on several of the commodity exchanges. Thus, these markets will be in a position to respond more readily to normal developments, such as weather conditions and supply and demand prospects, without being unduly burdened by the public's propensity for speculative excesses.

Higher Prices in Prospect

"Basic influences continue to favor a higher general level of prices as the year progresses. Crop conditions are the poorest in almost a half-century, a development that should result in a rapid reduction of surplus supplies.

"Money is cheap, industrial activity and business volumes have been expanding for about four months, and commodity prices generally still are at an unusually low level.

"A sustained higher level of commodity prices, however, is largely contingent upon the ability of ultimate consumer purchasing power to keep pace with the rise in living costs. The current relatively high rate of production must be offset by at least a corresponding expansion in distribution of semimanufactured and finished goods.

"There is sufficient evidence on hand, nevertheless, to justify the assumption that aggregate buying power during the remainder of the year will be substantially higher than for some time past. The rise in agricultural prices foreshadows a marked expansion in gross farm income.

Some Misgivings

"In any period when the public's mind is free of doubt as to the effect of economic policies at Washington, the record of current industrial activity would be accepted without qualifications as encouraging, not to say brilliant.

"It would be idle to ignore the misgivings of informed observers regarding the operation of the new codes, individual and general, under which business has been asked to operate. The momentum of cyclical recovery, however, appears sufficiently strong to override the disadvantages which may crop out in the Government's program of control."

Big Sales of Butter And Egg Futures

Chicago, Aug. 2

SALES of butter and egg futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange in July were 13,714 cars, the largest in any month since the exchange has been trading.

The former record month was October, 1928, with sales of 13,130 cars. For seven months sales were 38,099 cars, or more than double last year's seven months' total of 17,293 cars.

The total for the period has been exceeded only twice before, in 1925 and 1927, the largest two years in butter and egg trading.

Chinese Bankers Dispose Portion Of Excess Silver

New York Prices Justify Shipment—Speculators May Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2—Chinese bankers at Shanghai have disposed of a large portion of the silver surplus which had accumulated here as a result of disordered conditions in the interior. During the first five months of 1933 silver to the amount of $52,125,108 was shipped from Shanghai to the United States.

The spread in the price of silver at New York and at Shanghai justified the shipments, which were continuous during this entire period, and have not yet ceased.

Inasmuch as the United States is presumed to have more silver than it needs, Shanghai bankers suspect that New York speculators are likely to take a loss in these transactions.

Shanghai merchants welcome the opportunity to reduce the silver surplus here. During the last two years more than 200,000,000 silver dollars have been sent to Shanghai from the interior for safe keeping. The supply so far exceeded the demand that no bank would pay interest, and owners of these dollars in some cases had to pay banks to keep their money.

Thrift Certificate Sales

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2—Sales of thrift certificates for the second quarter of 1933 showed a gain of 9½ per cent over the first quarter, Investors Syndicate reports. June sales were 10 per cent ahead of June, 1932.

Cotton Exchange Adopts Code

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The New York Cotton Exchange gained the distinction of being the first commodity exchange to adopt the blanket code of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Cotton Exchange engages about 200 employees.

Employment Will Rise With Hours Of Work Limited

May Data Show 1,681,000 More Men Would Get Jobs Under Codes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Limiting the week's work to 35 hours in manufacturing industry and 40 hours in non-manufacturing pursuits would have required in May, 1933, about 1,681,000 more workers than the 12,185,000 estimated to have been employed. This is the conclusion of a careful computation to be published in the forthcoming Service Letter of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The procedure used in determining this figure assumes that the man hours actually worked in May would be maintained under the suggested limitation of working hours per week. There is abundant evidence that total man hours, particularly in manufacturing industry, were considerably more numerous in June than in May, 1933. If June work had been redistributed by the suggested limitation of hours it would have required an even greater number of additional workers, probably in the neighborhood of 2,000,000.

In manufacturing industry it was estimated that 6,139,000 persons were employed in May, 1933. It was found that in May, 1932, when average hours for all industries was practically the same as in 1933, a group of 1,500,000 workers contained over 811,000 who worked many hours in excess of 35 hours a week. The proportion of additional workers required under a 35-hour limitation to do all the work performed by the entire group was applied to the estimated employment of May, 1933, with the result that 839,000 additional workers would be required in this field alone.

Information of a similar nature is available for a group of non-manufacturing pursuits including anthracite coal mining, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude oil production, telephone and telegraph, water, light and power, operation of electric railways and motorbuses, wholesale trade, retail trade and hotels. Similar methods of calculation with a limit of 40 hours a week indicated that in these fields 842,000 additional workers would be required to do the work performed in May.

Suggestive as these figures are they do not give a complete measure of possible reëmployment under limitation of hours. They do not attempt to forecast any increase in total man hours nor do they include the entire list of employments subject to regulations to be put into force under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Coal Prices Advanced

Pittsburgh Coal Co. raised the price of domestic coal at rail $1 a ton, making the product $4.50 a ton dumped at the curb.

Canadian Loan Is Substantially Oversubscribed

Success Will Aid Financial Coöperation Between London and Ottawa

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Optimistic expectations were borne out when the lists for the new Canadian loan of £15,000,000 (currently $66,500,000) were closed today directly after they had been opened. It was understood that the first mail of the day brought a substantial oversubscription.

This is the first Canadian loan on the London market in 20 years. Its success will promote the financial coöperation between London and Ottawa "which is necessary if the policy of last week's empire declaration is to be made effective," said the Times. That declaration called for closer financial relationships with stability of exchanges, and directly preceded the reëntry of the dominions into the London loan market.

The loan is in 4 per cent bonds, sold at par and with no discount for cash, in 20 and 25-year issues. The proceeds will not go outside the Empire, but it is understood they will be used to pay unconverted victory bonds of 5½ per cent.

New York Transfer Taxes

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2—New York State stock transfer tax in July amounted to $8,084,792.

Ask for a Policy in the BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire • Automobile • Marine

87 KILBY ST., BOSTON

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2

Concentrate Your Advertising

WHERE SALES ARE LARGEST

There is more business in New York City and its suburbs . . . than in half the area of the United States

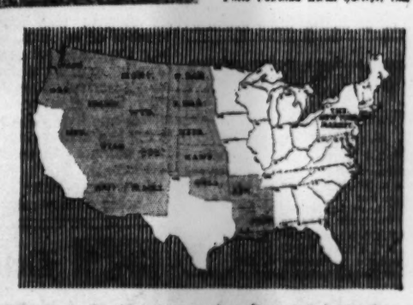
The heart of New York City is shown in this aerial photograph. In the center of the picture is Manhattan Island and across the East River on the right is Brooklyn. The Hudson River at the left divides Manhattan from New Jersey. The tip of Governors Island is shown at the bottom of the picture.

Photo Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

The 18 States shown on the map occupy 1,540,000 square miles . . . more than half the area of the United States, 150 times the area of the New York Market. But the retail sales in this huge, far-flung territory are less, according to Government figures, than the sales in the compact, territorially small, easily covered city and suburban territory of New York.

With one advertising schedule, one sales campaign, one effort, you can sell more merchandise in the New York Market, with its concentration of 12,055,000 people within a 60-mile radius, than in half of the United States . . . and at a smaller cost.

Concentrate your advertising in the New York Market, if you want the largest returns for your expenditure. And in this Market, concentrate your advertising in The Sun, the six-day newspaper which publishes more department store advertising than any other six-day or seven-day newspaper in New York . . . or in the United States.



● *Scattered advertising is expensive. Concentrated advertising where sales are concentrated is economical. These 18 States occupy more than half of the country's area . . . but their combined retail sales are less than the sales in New York City and its suburban territory.*

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

The Nursery and the Layette

The Baby's First Year—1

In response to many requests and to what seems to be a recognized need, we are printing on the five Wednesdays in August a series of practical articles on the care and feeding of infants from birth to the end of their first year. These articles are written by a nurse who has made special study of the problems faced by the many young mothers with whom she has come in contact in her professional work.

By IDA B. CLARK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A THOUGHTFUL preparation for the reception of these little people includes two provisions for their physical comfort and welfare—the nursery and the layette.

Whenever feasible, the baby should have a room by itself as the heating, lighting and ventilating questions are so different for infants than for the other members of the family. The nursery should be a room where at some time during the day there will be several hours of sunshine and enough quiet so that the baby can have the long hours of undisturbed sleep which do so much toward bringing out a sense of poise.

There should be dark shades at the windows; an attractive paper on the walls, preferably one with a few figures of children on it, who are manifesting activity, and the coloring should be beautiful and harmonious. A few well-chosen pictures add to the beauty of the room. Pictures and little children are among the first things the baby notices. The floor needs a covering which can be kept scrupulously clean. A hardwood floor or a linoleum on which are placed a few washable rugs does very well. Let the woodwork be cream or white, the furnishings be cream, white or a pastel shade, there being quite a wide range of colors used for babies at the present day. Years ago we were limited to pink, blue or white, but now the baby may have pale green, light yellow, lavender or a combination of colors.

The furnishings of the room include:

Day-bed and crib, Kiddie-Koop, bassinette or basket.
Chest of drawers or portion of a sectional bookcase.
Dressing table or bathinette.
Two low chairs, one without arms.
Two low tables.
Scales with a flat basket on top.
Screen covered with a washable material.
Small hamper.
Costumer.
Towel rack unless there happens to be one on the bathinette.
Nursery chair.
Cloth screen for window.
Wall thermometer
Electric heater (which can be purchased for 98c.)
Electric bottle heater. (Can be obtained for $1.50 and is used for keeping the food and water warm. Get the one that requires water in it; the other kind is too slow.)
Connection unit for floor-plug.
Bridge lamp having a dim light.
White enamel diaper pail with cover.

For a Change of Surroundings

The day-bed is very convenient to put the baby on when it is awake and makes a nice change of surroundings. Should it be a question of finance and you can afford only one, invest in a good-sized crib. Baskets and bassinettes can be trimmed up so prettily and are all right, only the average infant outgrows them in six weeks. There is this advantage in their use, the baby can be kept much warmer in a padded basket; but one can make pretty curtains to tack around the inside of the crib or use the attractively colored quilted padding for the same purpose. Several small pillows placed about will also keep the air away. Many mothers prefer to use a Kiddie-Koop as it can be folded up compactly and carried about so easily.

If a basket is to be used, place it on a table or two chairs. Place the bed for the baby in a sheltered part of the room. If it happens to be the cold part of the year, be sure to place it near an inside wall. Make a large slip to go over the mattress. Over this, place a rubber sheet which is held in place by tapes sewn to each corner and tied together under the mattress. Put on a quilted pad and over this a sheet neatly tucked under the mattress so that it is tight and smooth. No top sheet is used for some time. The crib blankets come next and over all a pretty spread, and the pillows distributed about. Place the screen near the bed.

A Place to Sit

The selection of a place to sit when caring for the baby should receive our next attention. Select a place which is near a radiator, and not far from a floor-plug or an electric light fixture. A wall thermometer about three feet from the floor should be hung in convenient proximity, and will be a sure indicator of whether or not a little artificial heat is needed. The connection unit can be attached to the electric plug, and the electric heater and the bottle-heater which have been placed on one of the low tables can be attached to the unit. A bridge lamp having a dim light and adjusted sufficiently low so that the light will not shine in the baby's eyes may also be attached. Many prefer a rocking-chair but a straight-backed chair is better—then you cannot be guilty of the habit of rocking the baby to sleep! On this low table will be placed later the bottle used for hot water, a roll of soft tissue, a few diapers and a small bib for the baby's use.

Make a pad of pasteboard covered with cotton-batting and some dainty figured material for the basket on the scales. Place the scales on the other low table not far from the bathinette. Arrange the remaining furniture where it looks the best. The room will have to be kept at an equable temperature of 80 degrees for the first 10 days and 65-70 for several weeks, so the cloth screen is used in the window. It protects from sudden changes in temperature, also from sudden rain or wind during the night.

For the Bath

The bath equipment:
Castile soap.
Small bottle of olive-oil.
Baby powder (Squibb's or another kind.)
Package of gauze squares (dressings for the navel.)
Box containing medium and small safety pins.
Box of Q-tips for cleaning the nostrils.
Tube of Toilet Lanoline or a similar product.
Manicure scissors.
Jar containing small pieces of absorbent cotton.
Fine-toothed comb.
Bath thermometer.
6 soft wash cloths.
6 soft linen towels.
Bath apron of outing flannel.
2 large bath towels.
Rubber cloth.

Pin the rubber cloth on the dressing table of the bathinette with safety pins, and over this pin a bath towel in the same manner, being careful to fold the end of the towel under so the table will slide up and down with ease. A small basket may be used for the bath equipment, or many of the things may be kept in the pockets of the bathinette.

The Layette

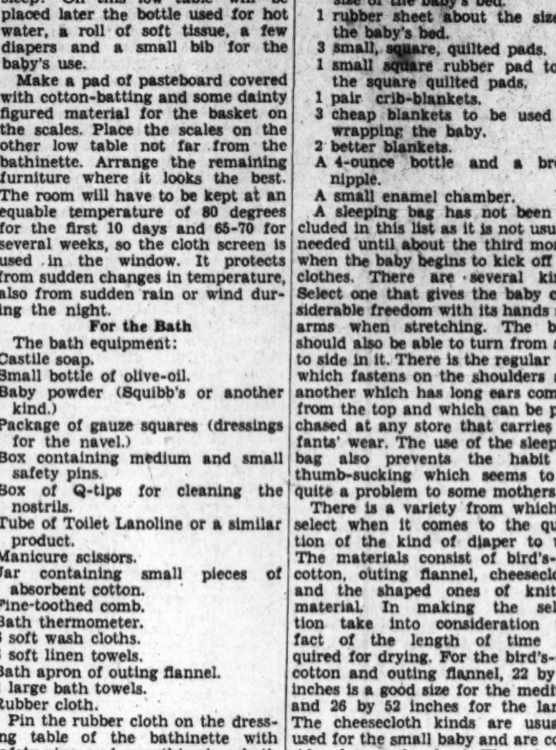
The layette may be simple or elaborate, according to the amount of money one wishes to spend, but the things need to be fine, dainty and easy to launder. The baby usually looks more attractive in plain, sheer, white dresses, depending on the little sacques and blankets for the touches of color. It is better not to buy too many things, as there are usually numerous gifts after the baby's arrival. The layette will also vary according to the climate in which one lives. The list given below is for the baby living in a New England climate and contains the essential things:

2 sacques—white trimmed with some dainty color.
1 bonnet.
1 sweater.
4 short dresses.
3 short muslin gertrudes.
3 short flannel gertrudes.
3 silk shirts. (No. 2.)
3 silk and wool shoulder-bands (No. 2.)
3 straight wool bands.
3 long night-gowns.
2 pair long bootees—sufficiently long to cover the knee well.
3 dozen diapers (2 dozen medium and 1 dozen large).
6 bibs made from a guest size bath towel about 8½ inches long, measuring from the shoulder, and 6 inches wide. Finish the edges with a crochet edge and bind with tape about the neck.
1 dozen medium safety pins.
1 dozen small safety pins.
2 dozen linen squares, 12x12 inches.
3 rubber triangles (10 cents each).
4 sheets and 4 pillow slips.
2 or 3 small pillows.
A dainty bedspread.
3 quilted bed-pads—about the size of the baby's bed.
1 rubber sheet about the size of the baby's bed.
3 small, square, quilted pads.
1 small square rubber pad to fit the square quilted pads.
1 pair crib-blankets.
3 cheap blankets to be used for wrapping the baby.
2 better blankets.
A 4-ounce bottle and a brown nipple.
A small enamel chamber.

A sleeping bag has not been included in this list as it is not usually needed until about the third month, when the baby begins to kick off the clothes. There are several kinds. Select one that gives the baby considerable freedom with its hands and arms when stretching. The baby should also be able to turn from side to side in it. There is the regular bag which fastens on the shoulders and another which has long ears coming from the top and which can be purchased at any store that carries infants' wear. The use of the sleeping bag also prevents the habit of thumb-sucking which seems to be quite a problem to some mothers.

There is a variety from which to select when it comes to the question of the kind of diaper to use. The materials consist of bird's-eye cotton, outing flannel, cheesecloth, and the shaped ones of knitted material. In making the selection take into consideration the fact of the length of time required for drying. For the bird's-eye cotton and outing flannel, 22 by 44 inches is a good size for the medium and 26 by 52 inches for the large. The cheesecloth kinds are usually used for the small baby and are considered very absorbent. They should be made of a fine grade of cheesecloth and be a yard square.

If there are any questions on this particular subject of baby care, please address the editor of this page.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—J. C. Allen & Son, West Lafayette, Ind.
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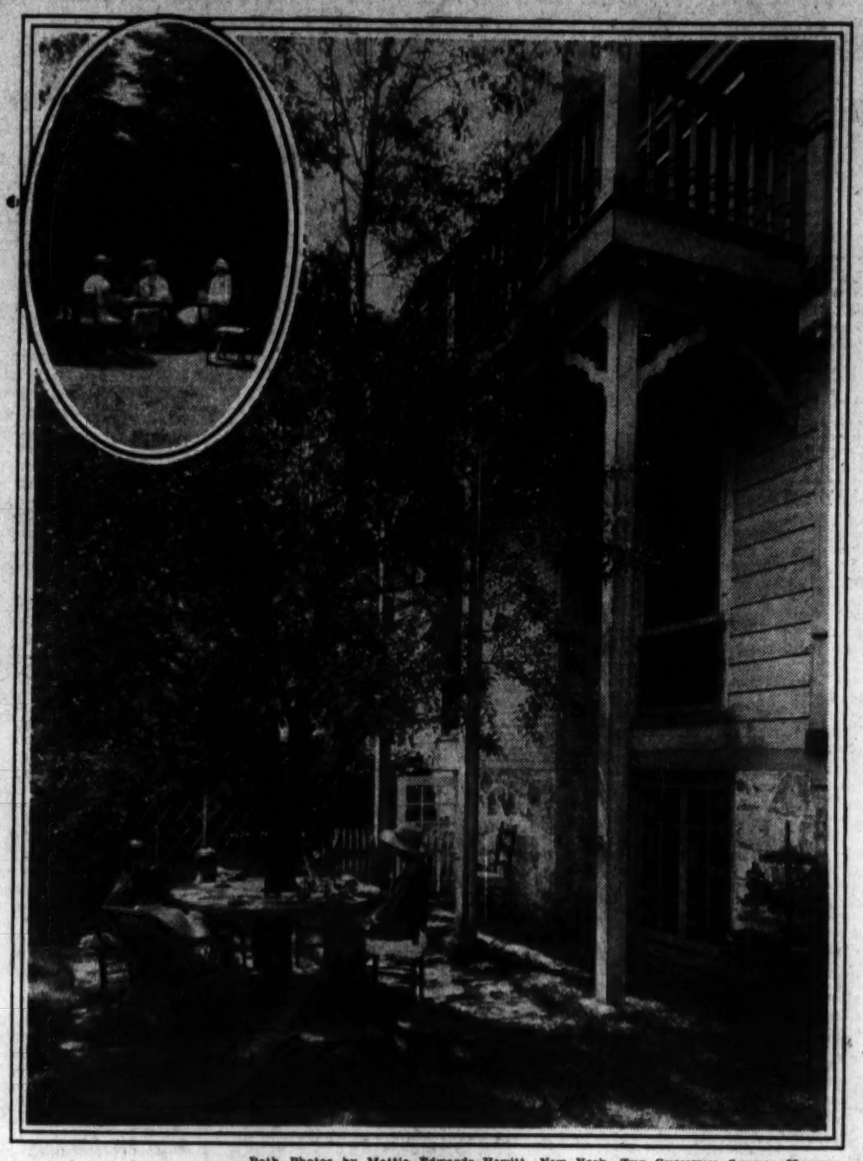

Both Photos by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is the Season of Informal Enjoyment of the Out of Doors. Whether One's "Garden" is an Outdoor Living Room Shaded by a Beautiful Tree, or an Apartment Dining Nook With a Few Potted Plants, a Sense of Change Can Be Experienced by Meals Enjoyed in the "Garden."

The Waiting Period

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago a woman who has never made any club affiliations asked an active club woman what constructive work, or actual accomplishment, she could honestly claim had been, during the past year, the result of club effort in their town. The non-club woman felt that much of organized activity was projected from a desire on the part of club members to be doing, rather than because they had known of some improvement or reform which they, through concerted effort, might accomplish. In other words, she wondered if, in many instances, the club was not the reason for the project rather than the project being the justification for the club.

Sometimes it happens that a club has been in existence in a community for a long time and there are seasons when no outstanding project is calling for support. This does not seem to be sufficient cause for dissolving the organization, "scrapping the machinery" and thus becoming unprepared for the next opportunity for service, which is surely on its way.

* * *

During the past few years many manufacturers have found little use for the expensive machinery with which their plants are equipped. In many cases it has been entirely idle. In talking with an engineer who visits such plants for the purpose of inspecting their fire protection facilities, and suggesting means of greater safety, I was told that all of these manufacturers have continued the watchman's service, have kept the machinery oiled and the entire plant ready to start at a moment's notice. Now the notice has been posted, the doors are open, the machinery is humming and workmen are again busy and happy.

He told me of one large plant, so large that it takes him six days to make a complete inspection of all the rooms. He said that he went through this plant a year ago, when there was no machine in motion in all the place, and no person in any of the rooms, except the watchman, who acted as his guide.

As he looked at the intricate machines, holding, as they did, in their iron hands, potential possibilities of dispensing beauty, employment, financial comfort, and the satisfaction which follows man's mastery of inanimate steel and iron, he felt dismayed and puzzled at conditions which could allow so much power to be apparently wasted.

* * *

Recently this man again visited the same mills. At a very few days' notice the workmen had all been called back to their stations at bench, spindle and machine. It was a busy place and there seemed to pervade it a new sense of ambition; of happiness in industry, which had not been apparent in former days of activity. This new attitude, the engineer felt, was the result of a period of enforced idleness. It represented a determination to overcome any condition which could again bring about industrial stagnation.

It may be that a season of seeming inactivity in the club life of your town is accomplishing the same thing in the field of social endeavor as that which has occurred in the business world. Club watchmen are "on the job." Club machinery is ready to start at the first public call. Perhaps some outstanding achievement may result from a period of rest and quietness.

Much black and white jewelry is seen at this moment when the combination is so very chic. But there are also browns, reds, greens and blues.

Bunches of field flowers are a theme for pins and clips, and wreaths of them are used for Alice hairbands and matching bracelets. Many are fashioned in crystal, others in metal and others in fabric.

Meals Out of Doors

Ingenuity Taking the Place of a Big Garden

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES it is not possible for people to go away for a vacation during the summer, but there are ways to spend a summer in town and still have a feeling of change.

Almost everyone enjoys eating out of doors and food takes on an added zest and flavor when eaten with summer breezes ruffling the leaves overhead. But packing up a lunch and going off to a park or the country takes time and to busy people it is not always possible or desired.

A woman with a small business felt that she could not leave it for a summer vacation. Her apartment was small. One large room on a corner and an inner kitchenette was all it comprised. Coming home at night to the warm, little apartment she often felt that she could not eat at all.

As the weather became warmer she took down the curtains at the windows, and in window boxes which she got, she put in plants of lavender and purple petunias and seeds of nasturtiums in all the gay tones of yellow and bronze. They grew quickly and flowered profusely, and clambered up a little trellis which she made.

She placed a small table in the corner between the two windows where every bit of breeze could be enjoyed, and here she ate her meals with much the feeling of eating out of doors, since the flowers soon shut off the view of the street. The little kitchenette had an inner window opening on an air shaft. Here she placed a row of brightly painted hollyhocks which she found in a flower store. They were made of wood and cut out and painted so gayly that it changed the effect of the whole tiny kitchenette, as if they were growing against a kitchen garden wall.

She enjoyed it all so much that she began inviting her friends who had to spend the summer in town to come to dinner "in my garden." Needless to say, the friends enjoyed it too, and many of them followed her example and arranged their apartments to the best possible advantage to obtain the effect of eating out of doors.

One family of five had a narrow porch across the back of their house. It seemed too small to hold a family of five at mealtimes, but as the weather became warmer and the dining room and kitchen became hot and stuffy, the mother thought of a plan. She had a carpenter fasten a wide board to the end of the porch by hinges. This board could be raised and fastened to the wall by means of a hook when not in use at mealtimes. A bench ran along each side wall and a small chair was placed at the end. The whole was painted apple green, and here the family gathered at mealtimes with all the eagerness of going on a picnic!

The plates were served in the kitchen and only milk in a gay pitcher and glasses to match, and a plate of bread already buttered, was placed on the table. The children were delighted with the arrangement and ceased begging to be taken on picnics. Children love change and almost any simple arrangement will fill them with joy and enthusiasm. Besides, the three children in the family were so happy with the new porch that they decided to take charge of cleaning it. Of course it was a simple process to set this table and it lost the aspect of work. And while they were setting the table the children scattered a few crumbs for the birds that fluttered outside, and happy children's laughter rang out around the table as they watched the birds with an extra big crumb in their mouths!

One family moved into an old house where a big, old cherry tree was growing near the back steps. One of the boys made a circular table running half way round the trunk, and here beneath the wide-spreading branches, which protected it from the summer sun, the family ate their meals, all during a summer spent in town. Sometimes they lingered under the cherry tree through all the long twilight, and as one of the boys remarked, "I never knew before how beautiful sunsets were."

One family with no back porch and no yard, but with a small front porch on a busy corner, planted quickly growing hop vines around it. By the time warm weather came the little porch was shaded and protected from the gaze of passers-by. Out here they brought their meals feeling it well worth the extra steps from the kitchen.

Of course these meals eaten out of doors, should be as simple as possible. One hot dish, a fresh vegetable salad, plenty of bread and milk and a fresh fruit for desert would be the ideal summer menu. With all the summer fruits and vegetables there need never be lack of variety. There should be no feeling of hurry or rush about meals eaten out of doors.

And so a summer spent in town can be made a pleasant experience by using a little ingenuity and utilizing the beauty that we already possess.

Knit Yourself a String Dress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE popularity of string both in color and texture has made the string dress, knitted or crocheted, the most desirable feature of the summer wardrobe. One done by hand is of course of greater beauty and value and is easily accomplished at very little cost. For a simple dress a cone of ordinary 4-ply cord bought at the stationer's at a cost of about 70 cents; a pair of No. 4 knitting needles; a circular knitting needle No. 3; and 30 inches of elastic ½ inch wide are the only requirements. If a color is to be introduced, an additional ball of twine in green, blue or red may be purchased. Any of these colors knitted into belt, collar and cuffs, or as an extra bow or scarf make attractive combinations.

Any number of designs may be worked into the simple directions following. For instance, to knit 4, purl 4 for one row at intervals of one inch will give a pebbled design that is most attractive. If one is an adept at knitting, a more complicated but most effective design is made by knitting ½ inch of knit one row, purl one row, then knit 4, purl 4 across blouse, purl back. Next row alternate the stitches, knitting 4 where the purling was in other row. Continue this 8 times, purl back each time in the blouse and knitting one row plain each time in the skirt. This design should measure 3 inches and works out perfectly in the decreases.

The directions that follow are for One or Two Piece Dress with Puffed Sleeves and Crew Neck in Stockinet Stitch.

Directions for Blouse—Size 16

The following directions are based on the scale: 7 stitches equals 1 inch, 9 rows equals 1 inch.

Back:
Cast on 72 stitches.
Knit 2, purl 2 for 3 inches.
Increase to 88 stitches. Then work in kl row, pl row for eight inches.
Bind off 8 stitches on either side for arm hole and continue for 7 inches more. Bind off very loosely.

Front:
Cast on 72 stitches.
Knit 2, purl 2 for 3 inches.
Increase to 100 stitches.
Work in kl row, purl 1 row for 8 inches.
Bind off 8 stitches either side for arm hole and continue for 6½ inches.
Bind off 36 stitches very loosely for neck.
Knit 32 stitches, putting the stitches of one side on a large safety pin or thread.
Make 10 rows, knitting 2 stitches together at neck end of work only at the beginning of each row, thus decreasing 5 stitches at the neck and leaving a total of 27 stitches on the needle for the shoulder. Bind off loosely. Pick up 22 stitches on the back, easing the front to match and sew or crochet shoulder seam together.

Neck
With circular needle pick up stitches around neck, beginning at shoulder and knit 2, purl 2, for 1 inch. Bind off very loosely.

Sleeve:
Cast on 60 stitches. Knit 2 sts, purl 2 sts for one inch.
Knit into the front part and the back part of each stitch across the next row making 120 stitches on the needle.
Knit 6 inches plain. Bind off 8 stitches at either end for the underarm and continue knitting plain, knitting 2 together twice at the beginning of every row, thus decreasing 2 sts. on every row. Continue the plain knitting and decreasing until there are 40 stitches on needle. Knit 2 sts together across the next row, leaving 20 stitches and bind off.

Directions for Making Skirt

On circular needle cast on 352 sts. Knit for 3 inches.

1st decrease
Knit 20 sts, knit 2 together, repeat for one round making 16 decreases.
Knit 3 inches.

2nd decrease
Knit 10, knit 2 together. * Knit 19, knit 2 together, repeat from * around ending knit 9.
Knit 3 inches.

3rd decrease
Knit 18, knit 2 together, repeat around.
Knit 3 inches.

4th decrease
Knit 9, knit 2 together, * knit 17, knit 2 together, repeat from * ending knit 8.
Knit 3 inches.

5th decrease
Decrease as in 3rd decrease round having 16 stitches between. Knit 2 inches.

6th decrease
Decrease as in 4th decrease round having 15 stitches between decreases.
Knit 2 inches.

7th decrease
Decrease as in 5th decrease having 14 stitches between decreases.

Now there should be 240 stitches on needle, 20 inches from beginning. Knit 8 rounds. On next round, * knit 22 stitches, knit 2 together, repeat from *. Knit 8 rounds. Decrease 10 times on next round having decreases come between decreases of last round. Knit 3½ inches. Decrease 10 times on next round. Knit 1½ inches. Bind off. Work 1 row single crochet around top, join with a slip stitch. Do not break thread.

For a one-piece dress, measure to be sure of length and join to bottom of blouse either with a single crochet stitch or by sewing together stitch by stitch.

For a two-piece dress make a casing by chaining 4, 1 slip stitch on wrong side of skirt in 2nd stitch at left in the 4th row below, * chain 4, 1 slip stitch at top of skirt in the 4th stitch from 1st stitch at top of skirt, chain 4; 1 slip stitch in 4th row below top of skirt in 4th stitch from 1st stitch of this 4th row, repeat from * around. Insert elastic.

Work 2 rows single crochet around lower edge of skirt, being careful to keep the work flat.

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Farm Conferences In North Carolina Oppose Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2—More than 6000 farmers and farm women attended sessions of conventions held on the campus of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering during the week of July 24-29.

The most widely representative organization to hold its annual gathering here was the American Institute of Coöperation, which was addressed by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and others prominent in the field of agriculture, including experts from Washington and other points where farm research activities are carried on under government and state supervision. The state convention of farmers and farm women also claimed a large attendance, and as the result of short courses during the week, 54 farm women received certificates of graduation. One of the most significant steps taken by the state farm convention was the resolution placing the organization on record as opposed to the return of the saloon in any form.

Coöperative groups, here for the American Institute meeting, discussed methods for handling practically all the major crops. Visitors from all sections made a close study of the various agricultural readjustment methods being considered by the National Administration, with a view to putting them into effect as speedily and as completely as possible, in order to aid in agriculture's restoration.

Grange conferences also were held, with the national Grange master, Mr. Louis J. Taber, taking part. During one conference, in the nature of a meeting of the state executive committee of the Grange, the need for the general electrification of rural North Carolina was discussed, and the committee issued a recommendation favorable to positive action along this line. It was requested that a meeting be called for all local Grange organizations in the State, the general purpose of which will be to advance rural electrification as speedily as possible and to make plans for the extension of electrical service to communities now without it.

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SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK, PENNA

MIRIAM E. REESER
STUDIO, 480 WEST KING STREET
YORK, PA.
Teacher of Piano, Organ
Theory and Harmony
Private and Class Instruction

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Property at 219 Harrison Ave., Westfield, New Jersey; 5 bedrooms, steam heat, $9500.00; excellent neighborhood.

At Mantoloking, New Jersey; 6-room-and-bath bungalow, 2-car garage, large porch; across street from ocean, Barnegat Bay in the rear; always cool; in restricted neighborhood where no other bungalows may be built; present owner will take a first mortgage; $6500.00.

114 Elmer St., Westfield, New Jersey; house in back of library, town property; with very little remodeling suitable for professional, office and residence combined; 6 bedrooms; $3500.00; present owner will take a first mortgage. For all three above properties telephone evenings, Westfield 3-0844. S. W. REESE, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—WEST NEWTON, MASS. Beautiful home; good location; delightful neighborhood; bargain price; owner moving from Boston. Phone Center Newton 4344 or B 29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MODERN 8-room, semi-bungalow at great sacrifice for quick sale; 2 bathrooms, open fireplace, screened porch, double garage; shade and fruit trees, large lawn, corner plot; no reasonable price refused. Address M. DICKSON, 139 Darlington Avenue, Ramsey, N. J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, near The Mother Church—Furnished apartment to rent by week or month; suitable one or two people. Granite 1416-M.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—3 rooms, kitchenette, furnished, gas, electricity, heat, $8 a week; business couple. 18 Mather St. Talbot 2078.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Out of hotel bill (4); 1-4 rms, beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 736 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

TO LET—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—10-room house, 4 baths on second floor; shady gardens; convenient to all transportation. 238 Harrison St. OR. 4-3958.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Several apts. of unusual charm, fireplaces, modern improvements, refrigeration; heated; rents from $45 to $65. Cap. 0339.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 modern rooms, exclusive location, refrigeration; available Sept. 1. Lon. 2113 after 6 p. m. for appointment.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7630.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, 836 and 841
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 73 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STADium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass.—Available Sept. 1, upper apartment, 6 rooms, garage; desirable neighborhood. Tel. Cen. New. 0491-R.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE, Casco Bay, Maine—2 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, sleeping porch; sailboat with Evenrude; $100 for August, $75 for Sept.; bargain. F. A. SCHREIBER, 7 West 44th Street, New York City.

LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—10 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; send for descriptive folder. BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-19, BRISTOL, N. H.

RESORTS

Quogue, L. I., Ogilvie Cottage
In exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf. Quogue phone 976.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Harvard St.—Sunny, comfortable rooms for rest and study; care if desired. Tel. Lon. 8837.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa., N. J. state license. MRS. SARAH F. DAUBMAN, Collgwd. 502

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 815 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel 59383

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. F. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

SUMMER BOARD

EUSNER'S Farm and Resort—Cleanliness, comfort, homelike, own produce, best of food in abundance. Monticello, New York.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and understanding children; terms moderate for summer or permanent. Address HOPE ACRES, South Lincoln, Mass., or Telephone Wayland 89-5.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Single and double rooms with excellent meals; near D. L. & W. Station. E. HOWELL, 21 North Walnut Street.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Board and rooms at the SUSAN BABSON SWASEY HOUSE, 15 Market St.; colonial house, comfortable beds and unexcelled cuisine; on Route 1 to the shore and mountains; rates reasonable.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Modern, comfortable rooms, $1 person. MRS. CROCKER, Dedham 1169-R.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Light, cool rooms in gentleman's apartment; near church and Fenway; transients and students accommodated; $4-$5. FRANK E. KENNEDY, 79 Westland Ave. S. 4.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—304 Marlboro St., light, airy rooms in quiet home; kitchen privileges; reasonable; permanent or transients. Comm. 9109.

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen Street—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; transients; 3 minutes from church. Com. 6117.

BOSTON, 16 Clearway Street, Suite 6—Pleasant room for transients or permanents. Ken. 1719.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private house having few guests, one or two attractive rooms, $3 to $7; also large two-room suite with bath and kitchenette; a home, not a rooming house. 40 University Road. Tel. Asp. 9466.

IN Brookline, Mass., A FRIENDLY HOME in private family; large, comfortable room; delicious food. Aspinwall 5243.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—For woman, attractive single bedroom and living room with fireplace, kitchen privileges, bath; for summer or permanently; reasonable. Box S-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NAPLES, ME.—Delightful bedrooms, bath; private lake-shore home; boating, fishing, golfing; reasonable rates. MRS. W. H. VOSHOLL.

N. Y. C., 71st St., 342 West—Comfortable double room with kitchenette and piano; elevator apartment; $9. SULLIVAN, Apt. 10.

SALESMEN WANTED

LANDSCAPE SALESMEN to contact prospects for planting; training and experience in planting and a working knowledge of plant materials necessary; a real opportunity for capable men to make a good income and a permanent connection with New England's largest nursery; weekly drawing account and commission. Apply to BAY STATE NURSERIES, Inc., Framingham, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LIBERAL commission selling sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery; also Christmas cards. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE who has had years of experience, both on the Pacific Coast and in New England, in travelling salesmanship, organization, management, and sales promotion. For interview write Box S-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TREE SURGEON desires position as overseer of estate, or with individual; experienced in pools and rock gardens. ROBERT BARNES, 34 Woodland Ave., Poughkeepsie, New York.

WELL-EDUCATED, refined man of 38 earnestly seeks his needed place for usefulness, experienced at mental and physical work indoors and out; willing, faithful, intelligent, adaptable. S-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, middle-aged Protestant woman, excellent disposition; will travel; drives; references. S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family, companion, matron, by refined middle-aged woman; experienced. S-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Business woman, experienced, for filing business correspondence or records, receptionist, switchboard, or stenographer. 1028 South Avenue, Wilkinsburg.

SWISS girl, experienced, able to cook and care for small household; accommodate. Box R-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE, 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass. Sunday morning service 11 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Church edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SPEEDO can-openers, juicers, jar openers and sharpeners. JIFFY-TITE screw-holding screwdrivers. P. C. GILES, 15 Nassau Place, East Orange, N. J. OR 3-3769.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

WINDOW DRESSERS

ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV. CO., INC. 943 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mitchell 3-6326 North Jersey Specialists

General Classified

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BOOK MARKERS

A MARKER THAT'S DIFFERENT
No weekly changes. Textbook equipped mailed on 3 days' free trial. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., 7744 Dale Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14, Belmont. BOARD RESIDENCE—Delightful situation, easy access parks and town baths; garden; lovely views; excellent cuisine.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Charming, quiet home; beautiful view, sun parlour, terrace gardens to sea; reasonable terms. MISS M. INNOCENT, Green Shutters, South Cliff.

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central; gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, Guernsey, 17, Hauteville—Board residence in central position near sea. MRS. ROBINSON.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LYNDHURST—Board residence from 3½ guineas; central for walks, facing moors and links; gas fires in bedrooms. BROWN, Bench View.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, "Imatone," 9 Victoria Park—Board residence from 2 gns.; apartments; bed and breakfast; personal supervision; sea views; recommended.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Granges, 10 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel.: Edgbaston 0444.

CROYDON—Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357

DANCING

DANCING
Franklyn School of Dancing
Fencing, Elocution and Music
325 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen, S.W.14
Principal: MISS EVELYN F. WOOD (Certificated Salle Gravé): Qualified Staff, Ballet, Greek, Modern Ballroom and Central European. Practice Dance (Ballroom), Wednesdays, 8 p. m. for 2/6. For further particulars apply above address.

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LADIES' and children's dressmaking. MISS SUGG, 24 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FANCY goods, leather work, hand-painted articles, etc. D. DEERING, Walter's Ash Wycombe, Bucks. Phone Hamden Row 48.

HAIRDRESSERS

MAISON COOK—Ladies' and children's hairdressing specialists; open all day Wednesdays, 4 Dolphin St., Bristol. Dial 20192.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEXHILL—5 bedrooms, 3 reception, conservatory, garage space; 5 minutes sea, freehold £1800. LUSON, 123 Lichfield Grove, London, N. 3

GODALMING, near Charterhouse—Charming residence for sale freehold; 3 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, usual offices, central heating, garden, garage. Apply P. HELMSLEIGH, Godalming.

HOUSES TO LET

Mr. TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Pleasantly and conveniently situated house can be sublet in flats. MRS. HYDE, 18 Norton Rd., Southborough.

PARKSTONE—Very nicely furnished lady's house, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, garage and garden; lovely view overlooking sea; September and October, 5 gns. a week; no children. Write MRS.

ENGLAND

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CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co LTD CAMBRIDGE EST. 1859

THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS Agents for JAEGER, WOLSEY, PEGGO, GOSSARD, etc.

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BY APPOINTMENT
FAMILY BUTCHERS
GUILDHALL STREET
and at High Street, Newmarket
TEL. CAMBRIDGE 2301

HARDY BROS.
COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
HILLS ROAD, CAMBRIDGE Phone 1992

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LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY and GUERNSEY
For Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

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TELEPHONE 63 ESTD. 1879
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers

TEL. 288
Delamares
THE GENERAL DRAPERS
and Complete Outfitters
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

JERSEY

L.A.R. MORLEY MADE IN ENGLAND
A. Le Brun
Draper and Milliner
76 BATH STREET
Morley's Knitwear

DEVONSHIRE

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Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET
EXETER
The Fashion House with a Triple Alliance of
Quality, Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
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Complete Bridal Attire

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EXETER
(Proprietor, E. A. STAMP)
GROCER *and*
PROVISION MERCHANT
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SOUTHERNHAY, EXETER
Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Central, secluded, two minutes G. P. O. Excellent cuisine.
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Teas, Light Luncheons
REASONABLE

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of all kinds.

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Expert in permanent waving, oil and steam system. Marcel waving. Shingling. Tinting and all special shampoos.
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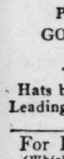

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EXETER Tel. 3309

KING & KEARY
REMOVAL EXPERTS
Distance No Object Estimates Free
Complete House Furnishers
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FAMILY BUTCHERS
Game and Poultry Dealers
TORQUAY and PAIGNTON

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PAIGNTON
(Continued)

The "DEVON" ONE-HAND SALAD SERVER Silver Plated.
Beautifully finished. 7/6.
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller, Paignton, Devon.

For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless and all musical needs Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd
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"Cut Glass Specialists"
Agents for all best makers of China. Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.

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Logs and Firewood

Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables
Bouquets and all artistic Floral Designs made to order at short notice.
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11 TORBAY ROAD
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GIFT GALLERIES
Artist Photographers
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GET IT AT
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Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
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WILLIAMS & COX 12 STRAND, TORQUAY
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TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
Drapers and Costumiers
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices. Inspection Cordially Invited.

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ORIGINAL
DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities Films Developed
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(Also at Paignton, Teignmouth, Newquay)

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TEL. 15
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING BEAUTY CULTURE
WIMBORNE RD., BROADSTONE
Agent for Coty, Dorset Perfumes and Mitcham Lavender

S. J. ALFORD
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BOURNEMOUTH, W

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COMMERCIAL RD., PARKSTONE Tel. 1037

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House Furnishers
Furnishing Fabrics, Bedding
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WIMBORNE

DORSET CREAM TEAS
MAY E. PITT
Corfe Mullen Dairy and Café
Wimborne Tel. 130
CELEBRATED HOME-MADE CLOTTED CREAM, CAKES AND JAM
Local Honey

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Telephone 3672 Telephone 2454
Forsdike & Bonner
FAMILY GROCERS
Provisions of the highest quality. Orders solicited and deliveries made in all parts of the town and district.
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Butter Puffs Table Water Biscuits
20 HEAD ST. AND 59 HIGH ST.
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Of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
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63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
For
FURNISHING FABRICS of greater charm than ever
A visit would be appreciated.
Cafe: Second Floor. Tel.: 20225

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General and Fancy Drapers
Ladies' and Children's Ready-Mades, Millinery, etc.
New Season's Goods Arriving Daily
63 QUARRINGTON ROAD
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Orders Solicited & Delivered.

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Noted for LOCAL POULTRY
Personal Attention to All Orders
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Macdonald Permanent Wave a Speciality.
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High-Class Goods and Personal Service

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The SHOP for MEN
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Sporting Kit for BEACH, BATHS and BUNKERS!!

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Grocer and Provision Merchant
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EASTVILLE
Tel. 56158

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"SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR"
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
"Near Railway Arches"
Tel.: 45642
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Papering Roofs and Drains a Speciality. General Repairs. Carpet Beating. Lowest Prices.
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The Shop for Quality
One of the nicest CAFES in the district.

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ANY DISTANCE
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Braden Ham Hams!
This Special Cure Originated in one of our ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES in 1781.
WILTSHIRE BACON only
GOODMAN & CO.
Tel 2980 415, The Strand

DAVID DAVIES
IRONMONGER
Tanned fruit netting, 50 yds. by 2 yds., 10/6
Galvanised Garden Barrows 20/6
10" Lawn Mowers with boxes 24/-.
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CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

Cheltenham Creamery Ltd.
Purveyors of
RICH NEW MILK
Delicious Butter & Cream
Visit our
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Phone 2830
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CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
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REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

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Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR FURNISHING
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COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
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Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

morants.
WASHING Beautiful Quality 30 Colours ESTATE
1/8¾
SATIN Double Width Worth 2/11½
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
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Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop

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WATFORD

A REPUTABLE LAUNDRY WITH A VALUABLE ADJUNCT
THE WATFORD STEAM LAUNDRY LTD.
(S. Ross, Robert K. Ross, A. T. Nicholson)
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SYDNEY ROAD. TEL. 4407. WATFORD

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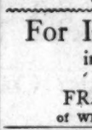

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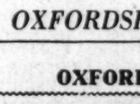

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Daily Features

Come Play

"Run With Me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, girls and boys! Are you having a happy summer vacation? Auntie Vi thinks about you all very often and wonders what each of you is doing these lovely summer days. At this very minute I am sitting by the water thinking of all my many nieces and nephews. My game bag is here on the chair at my side and I keep pulling out one little fellow after another and putting them back again trying to find exactly the right one for each of you to have as your

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Swung Theresa

"honor guest" when you invite the Monitor boys and girls to your home for one of our play-party visits.

It is great fun trying to picture each of you, and choose exactly the kind of games you will like best to play. However, it seems as though almost any game would be the right one for most of you, because the boys and girls I know like to play any game that is good fun.

Today we are flying to Dallas, Texas, to visit Theresa J—.

Our ship is sailing right along. Isn't that a flag over there? Theresa reflects as much happiness as the Welcome Flag. It is a real privilege to have a visit from the Monitor girls and boys and Theresa is as happy and expectant about our visit as we are. So are Mike, Jay, Henry, Jane, Peachy, Jerry and Peggy, her little friends who have been invited to meet us and to play our game.

Stand back, children, until we land. There now, everybody out quickly! We're all quite excited, Theresa, and eager to play our game with you. Shall we play here in the yard? It is so pretty out of doors. Only I do hope there is no cactus near by. I remember one visit to Texas when I posed for a picture in front of a nice high cactus plant. However, in the excitement of having the picture taken, I wasn't very watchful, and before I realized it I found myself on the cactus plant instead of in front of it. It is a prickly experience and not so funny as it may sound.

Today we are playing "Run with Me." This is a circle game so let's all join hands and make our circle. Jane, will you be "It"? Run around the outside of the circle and touch any player you wish on the back, saying, "Run with Me." You keep on running, though, right on around the circle, while the person you touched starts to run around in the opposite direction. When you meet, you grasp both hands and swing each other completely around and then continue racing (each in the same direction as before) for the vacant place in the circle. You really run completely around the circle once, though you stop just long enough to swing when you meet. The one who first reaches the vacant place in the circle becomes the new "It."

Let's start the game.

Jane has touched Theresa, and they are both off. Now they are swinging, but Theresa was so alert that she got off first after the swing and so gained enough ground to get around the circle and back to her own place before Jane did. So now Theresa is "It."

This time Theresa tagged Henry and they are off. Henry swung Theresa rather hard and before she could completely recover he was off, and he was back in his place before she realized he had started again.

We always want to stay and play longer but when our playship takes off for the return flight we must be ready to take off too.

Thank you for our lovely visit, Theresa. We hope you and your friends will be with us next week when we go to Anna Constance B——'s, in Jamestown, New York.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Betty Bee

A Busy City

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

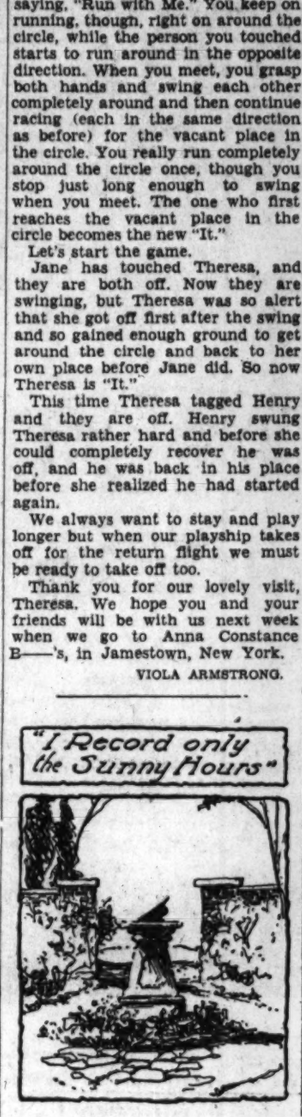
IN ADDITION to the nectar, the worker bees brought in pollen. This is a highly nutritious food found in most flowers. It is the distribution of this pollen from blossom to blossom that plays an important part in the world of fruit and flowers. That, however, is another story.

Betty Bee had often brought in pollen. This, she knew, was mixed with honey and used to feed the brood. She would enter a flower, and with her delicate extractor remove the precious nectar. The pollen she would collect on her hind legs. Betty never confused her honey gathering with her pollen collecting because pollen is never found in honey.

Within the hive all was activity. The cleaners were removing every speck of dirt from the gathering places and passageways. Others (may we call them chemists?) were placing the preservative, a wee drop of acid from their stingers, in each cell of honey before sealing it.

Throughout the hive the housebees, with swift moving wings, were keeping the air of the hive in circulation and by the same process were hastening the evaporation of any oversupply of water in the honey.

About the entrance grouped the guard, watchfully awaiting the attempted entrance of any intruder; ready to sally forth and attack if occasion demanded. Truly, a busy city!



Learning to Give

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A WEALTHY young woman, accustomed to giving lavishly to charity, was suddenly confronted with a depleted income. She deeply regretted her inability to continue in her works of charity, but justified herself with the thought that what she did not have she could not give.

Upon reflection, however, it occurred to her that charity was more than passing out checks. Perhaps, with all her giving, she had never been genuinely charitable. It had required no personal effort to give from funds remaining after first procuring for herself all that she desired. Further, she reasoned, if her gifts were from a charitable heart, a desire to help others less fortunate than herself would be translated into fulfillment; the seeming lack of income would not stop her activities for good, since other opportunities for service would be unfolded.

With this concept of the deeper meaning of giving, she kept alert to discover things that she could do, without money, to brighten the lives of others.

Very soon, she discovered a talented musician, temporarily without a musical instrument in the home. In a short time, and in an unexpected manner, she was able to place with him a piano and a radio during the absence of the owner for a year of travel. The arrangement afforded a mutual help, for the owner was glad to find such good care for the instruments. Arrangements were so tactfully made that the musician felt that she, too, was giving as well as receiving service.

This little act spurred the woman to further endeavors. She collected among her friends surplus jig-saw puzzles and other games, which she took to a home for crippled children; and it is safe to say that her own happiness, as she watched them, exceeded the children's pleasure over their new-found treasure. Having abundance of time, she arranged reading hours at a school for blind children; a similar service was rendered to a number of shut-ins. She interested several of her friends in a plan to entertain a group of children one afternoon each week, to give mothers an opportunity for some recreational pleasures. On certain afternoons she sat with an invalid mother while the daughter, who was housekeeper, nurse and companion, ha a few hours' outing.

Thus, the woman's program, all little things within themselves, expanded. In a short time she was astonished to discover that the sense of loss of income, which had been very keen and somewhat resentful, was no longer present. Instead of discontent, her days were filled with an abiding joy of living, accompanied by a happiness never before so complete. She learned also that the charities to which she formerly had been such a heavy contributor had not failed, but were being successfully continued.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EVERY day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music and rings itself all the day through, and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge, or a life march, as thou wilt.

—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

Editor (engaging young reporter): "I might mention that we are a very old-established, conservative newspaper, and have upheld constitutional matters for over a hundred years."

Young Hopeful (most anxious to please): "That'll be all right, sir. There won't be any need to change them, as far as I'm concerned."

Wrong Again

The speaker was engaged in that easy task of attacking the government, when a heckler cried out: "You're wrong, sir!"

A little nettled, the speaker continued. Presently, in answer to another strong assertion, came again the shout: "You're wrong, sir!"

When the persistent interrupter spoke out for the fourth time, the speaker shouted back: "Look here, I could tell you something about the Government that would make your hair stand on end!"

"You're wrong again, sir!" came from the critic, as amid roars of laughter he took off his hat and displayed a shiny pate.

Similar Line

"Almost every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had traveled a good deal—"that is, if he has the ability to adapt himself like the piano tuner I once met in the West of America.

"'Why,' I said to him, for we were in a wild, unsettled country, 'surely piano tuning can't be very lucrative here? I shouldn't imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region.'

"'No, they're not,' said the piano tuner, 'but I make a pretty fair income by tightening up barbed wire fences!'" — *Portage la Prairie Graphic.*

Pot Describes Kettle

"He's been sitting there all day, just doing nothing!"

"How do you know?"

"Because I've been sitting here watching him!"

The Whole Family

Father of Girl: "Can you afford to support a wife and family."

Suitor: "Yes, sir."

Father of Girl: "But you know there are six of us."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Prepare in advance" (K. S.)—The correspondent writes:

I note in your July 18 issue the choice example of redundancy, "prepare in advance." What about: "Themes should be prepared well (meaning "far") in advance of the seminar period"?

Our objection to "prepare in advance" is based on the root meaning of "prepare": Latin *præ*, "before," and *parare*, "make ready." The phrase, then, suggests "make ready before in advance."

In the sentence submitted, we believe that "written" or "turned in" would be more to the point than "prepared," and certainly less redundant.

Israel (Mrs. A. L. F.)—*Iz'-ray-el* (*i* short, *a* "quick-long" as in chaotic, *e* short).

Phrase out of usual order ("Reader")—The correspondent writes:

Which of the following is considered better English (and your reason):
(1) From the textbook I shall read . . .
(2) I shall read from the textbook . . .

Before entering this discussion, we should like to submit a third choice:

(3) I shall read . . . from the textbook.

Having done this, we feel safe in saying that several factors must enter into the choice. Good taste alone ceases to play a part when confusion must be avoided.

In each of the three examples, the indicated elipsis most probably would be filled by a specific reference to what was to be read. If the reference is short, form (3) could be used to advantage; as, "I shall read the statement on addition from the arithmetic textbook."

If the reference is long, forms (1) and (2) would come in handy; as, "From the arithmetic textbook I shall read the rule for calculating the square root and the cubic root of numbers," and, "I shall read from the arithmetic textbook the rule for calculating the square root and the cubic root of numbers." Our preference is for form (2), since the masses have come to expect the time-honored sequence of "subject, predicate, object" for simple announcements. The phrase "from the textbook" is out of its common and expected order in (1).

When the title and author of the book must be named, both (1) and (2) can be used, but our preference is for (2); as, "I shall read from the 'Student's Practical Arithmetic,' by John Hall Jones, section ten of article twelve, a rule for addition and subtraction."

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Country Bouquets

People who live where red and white clover blossoms continually fill the air with fragrance during the summer months seldom stop to realize what joyous memories a bouquet of these cheery blossoms might bring to some city dweller.

While arranging a dainty table bouquet of clover mixed with wild daisies, a young girl decided to offer similar bouquets to her city neighbors at a moderate price. The success of this venture was far greater than she had anticipated; and even if she had received no money, she would have felt well repaid for her efforts by the exclamations of delight and surprise at the sight of such lovely bouquets from such homely flowers.

This project not only brought refreshing cheer to many who love the country, but also brought in enough money to make it a profitable "vacation vocation." Mrs. Ella H.

Vegetable Preparer

When Margaret's mother said that she always found the work of preparing meals very light during vacation, because Margaret willingly did all the tedious work of preparing vegetables, the child decided that her services in this capacity might be of value to others also. She soon found several housewives who were willing to pay a small sum for having this work done for them. So by the careful preparation of peas, beans, carrots, and other vegetables, Margaret earned enough to keep herself well supplied with spending money during the vacation months. E. H. H.

Amateur Ice Man

My mother often was missed by the ice wagon, consequently we would run short of ice and the food would spoil. One day I decided to take my little express wagon to the ice plant for the ice, and I found the price was about half what we paid to the ice man. Some neighbors now give me a commission for bringing their ice. I feel that I am helping my mother, who is out of work, and also serving our neighbors. And I make some profit, too. Henry S.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Geologists believe—

that the waters of the upper Great Lakes once were discharged through the Mississippi River Basin.

In some recent snow scenes—

taken in Hollywood studios, a sign was displayed on the set which said "No smoking—The Snow Is Inflammable!"

Amusements

BOSTON

CHICAGO OPERA — Braves Field
In 2 Mammoth Productions
THURSDAY, AUG. 10th: CARMEN
FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th: CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Prices: 55c and $1.10 (Inc. Tax)
NO HIGHER. Tickets NOW at Colonial Theater, Filene's, Jordan Marsh's. Mail Orders Colonial ONLY.

Mr. Scroggins

Young Chip Brings an Invitation

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore.

THE Scrogginses were drawing up their chairs to the breakfast table. Mr. Scroggins gazed in admiration at a huge yellow flower floating in a dish of water. "My dear," he said, "where did that come from?" "From our garden," said Mrs. S. "I was out before you were up. That's a squash blossom. Bert found it on the ground. It must have dropped off. I brought it home." The venerable squirrel laughed and waved a genial hand. "Wonderful!" he said, and began eating his breakfast.

There came a scratching sound from the front porch—a small sound but continuous.

"Some one wants to come in," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Why not see?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"An excellent idea," said her husband, who thereupon got up, smiled, and opened the door.

"I wouldn't have believed it—Young Chip!" said Mr. Scroggins. "My dear, here's the young gentleman we met when we were in the country last year. Come in, my good lad. You're just in time. Breakfast is on the table."

The visitor scurried into the house. "Thank you, Mr. Scroggins," he said and then shook hands heartily with the noted squirrel, bowed politely to Mrs. Scroggins, and said he'd be glad to take breakfast because he had just arrived from the country and was hungry.

"How are all the Chipmunks?" said Mr. Scroggins when Young Chip was in full view of a hearty breakfast.

"We're all looking forward to another visit soon from you and Mrs. Scroggins," said the little chipmunk. "This breakfast is a breakfast all right!"

Mrs. Scroggins bowed and smiled. "We thought so when we started to eat it," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"And we still think so," said Mr. Scroggins.

When breakfast was over, Young Chip stood on the back of his chair and waved his tail.

"Mr. Scroggins, I came into town with a market man. He goes back in not so many hours, and before he goes back, and I with him, I bring you an invitation to come to the country and see everyone. All your friends are asking for you."

Mr. Scroggins smiled at Mrs. Scroggins, and she smiled back—as

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins and Young Chip Take a Walk

she usually does. "That's a fine invitation, Young Chip. If my wife nods, we'll go."

Mrs. Scroggins nodded.

"We'll go," said Mr. Scroggins.

"When," said Young Chip.

"Probably soon," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Not before the dishes are done," said Mrs. S.

Mr. Scroggins offered to help. So did Young Chip. In hardly any time at all, the dishes were washed, wiped, put away, and the house was tidied up. Young Chip whistled as he helped—a low whistle but a sweet one. The Scrogginses enjoyed it tremendously. Mr. Scroggins took Young Chip for a walk about the Common and the Public Garden. He enjoyed seeing everyone and everything, and everyone enjoyed seeing him, for he was the first chipmunk seen on Boston Common and Garden since his father, Old Chip, visited Boston years ago.

When they reached home after the walk Mrs. Scroggins was ready to go. They soon found the market man, who readily agreed to take the Scrogginses to the country. He also kindly offered to bring them back to Boston the next day. At this generous suggestion, Mr. Scroggins bowed low and Mrs. Scroggins curtsied. Chip said, "Let's get aboard." They did.

And next week there will be an account of what they did in the country.

Worth Knowing

ILLUMINATED STREET CROSSINGS ARE BEING TRIED IN PARIS. A NEW DEVICE THROWS A BEAM OF LIGHT ON PEDESTRIANS CROSSING THE STREET.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Much in Little

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wit is the lightning of the mind.

Bustle is not industry, nor is impudence courage.

Solitude is the nurse of wisdom.

Punctuality begets confidence.

Use a book as a bee does a flower.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

Read not books alone, but men; and above all, read thyself.

Every pea helps to fill the peck.

Never walk one way and look another.

Plain words make the most ornamental sentences.

Out of debt, out of danger.

Short reckonings make long friends.

A good word is as soon said as an ill one.

Knowledge makes humble; ignorance talks loud.

Little deeds are little seeds that grow to flowers or to weeds.

Walk swiftly from temptation or it may overtake you.

Truth is the hidden gem for which we should all be digging.

An evil conscience is the greatest plague.

If you desire to know, do not fear to ask.

You write your own history daily.

Restaurants

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17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Impressive River Panorama
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Special Dinners 50c-75c-$1.50
Special Sunday Dinner 75c-$1.00-$1.50

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Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Clearway Coffee Shop
6 CLEARWAY ST., BOSTON
BREAKFAST 7:30 to 10 A. M.
LUNCHEON (11:00 to 2:00) 25c to 35c
DINNER (5:00 to 7:00 P. M.) 50c
Closed Saturday Evening and Sunday

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The Lobster Claw
South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 86 Feet Over the Waters of COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
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Delicious Food Served in Old Colonial House
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER

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Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
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Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
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Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Open Shop in Steel

STEEL, iron and coal are, in the Biblical phrase, "full of labor." They call up a picture of sweating men poking rabbles into the maw of a puddling furnace or of grimy, hunched-over diggers driving picks into the face of a narrow black seam far down in the earth. For coal and iron, more than most goods, seem the direct product of men's brawn and skill. And these industries in America are among the largest employers of unskilled and unorganized labor.

For this reason it is perhaps natural that the first test of the difficult open or closed shop question under the National Recovery Act came in the hearing on the steel industry's proposed code, with the coal industry—and the automobile industry—waiting close behind. From the outset one of the biggest questions has been to what extent the Recovery Administration would foster unionization of labor in its necessary interpretation of the act.

Could it assure the collective bargaining promised by the law without authorizing the extension of existing trade unions into all industry as the exclusive representatives of labor? Could it give recognition to so-called company unions, often under the employers' thumbs, without vitiating the collective bargaining clause?

The question has been answered as to the company union by the Iron and Steel Institute's withdrawal of the paragraph on that subject in its code after Brig.-Gen. Hugh. S. Johnson, Recovery Act Administrator, had termed it "inappropriate." But the open-shop section may remain in the code; and the contest between company union and trade union has only left the conference room for the open field.

The important point now is how conscientiously provisions of the code in respect to unionization are carried out. The upshot of the company union situation is that these unions, or employee representation plans, are refused specific recognition by the National Recovery Administration just as the regular labor unions have been refused recognition by open-shop employers, but both are now free to bid for membership and to prove their comparative usefulness as best they can.

Aside from any additions the N. R. A. may make, a scrupulous observance of the provisions of the steel code would eliminate several of the most important abuses of both the open and the closed shop. The open shop clause proposed by the industry read:

> The plants of the industry are open to capable workmen, without regard to their membership or nonmembership in any labor organization.

This would mean first, of course, that there will be no union monopoly of jobs, but that individuals will have the right to make their own contracts with employers regardless of union membership if they prefer. And it must mean, in the second place, according to the plain purport of the words, that there should be no more of the discrimination against union members which usually has made the "open shop" a closed shop to all who would not forswear their right to a union of their own.

In this regard the steel code and also the codes filed for both the union and nonunion sections of the soft-coal industry adopt the language of the Recovery Act. This provides that employees in choosing their representatives for collective bargaining "shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers," and shall not be required either to join a company union or to refrain from joining any other union.

If these provisions are really observed, without the "labor spying" which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, condemned, there will be an opportunity for even the company union to speak the actual wishes of the worker or for the general trade union to enlarge its ranks if the company union still proves ineffective. In short, apart from final settlement of the open and closed shop issue, which is not likely to come at once, the points already accepted in the codes for steel and coal will represent, if genuinely observed, an advance over present conditions in those industries.

Mileage Around the House

LONG-DISTANCE walking records should not be exploited exclusively by mail carriers. Perhaps some of them have trotted from door to door for a distance equal to four times around the equator. But persons in other occupations are qualified to figure up quite a bit of mileage in their long careers.

There is the policeman, for instance. Perhaps he has been in the service ever since helmets were invented. He has worn out enough shoe leather to stock a tannery. His beat may not have been arduously long, but the total of his daily rounds present figures that even an investigator into the age of the earth might envy. Reduced to actual mileage, it is quite possible that he, too, has made an equatorial foursome and perhaps thrown in a little side trip to the north pole.

But the average housekeeper of "the old school" has been entirely overlooked. No thirty-hour restrictions shorten her little journeys. She does a lot of footwork from the time she rises in the morning until she tucks the children into bed in the evening. Let her figure up her mileage in the course of a year. Then multiply that by the number of years she has been covering the Humdrum Trail. Maybe it would not reach quite to the moon, but it would give the man who thinks he takes a lot of steps in the course of a day a more accurate idea of the "soft job" that falls to the average housewife.

A "Public Works" Navy?

OF COURSE, it's Japan's mistake. She ought to know better than to suppose that the United States' decision to triple the American navy building program has anything to do with American policy in the Far East.

Japanese statesmen must know that the size of the American navy rarely has any connection with national policy. Usually it is more a question of who happens to be Secretary of the Navy or what mood Congress is in. And it is clear that the present $325,000,000 program is merely a matter of furnishing employment. It is just one "public work" in the $3,300,000,000 program of public works construction authorized by Congress.

Congress did not decide that the United States should build up to the London Treaty limits; indeed, Congress has consistently refused to do that. Two years ago it was unwilling to vote even $74,000,000 for that purpose. Congress did not discover that more ships are needed to defend American coasts; even big-navy men rarely make such a claim. Above all, Congress did not determine that the United States should send a navy to enforce Japanese compliance with the Nine Power pact as it applies to Manchuria.

Of course, Tokyo knows that consultation, and not single-handed enforcement, is the legal recourse provided in the treaty. And Japanese naval experts know that, should America launch any attempt to use a big navy as an instrument of national policy, a building program ten times as big would be required before there would be any hope of securing a navy that would be effective in Japanese waters. But apparently the Japanese people as a whole do not know these things.

And even the Japanese Government seems to have misunderstood. Soon after the American plans were announced, Tokyo announced a $156,000,000 building program. And it is reported that money for "defense" purposes is being raised by popular subscription in Japan. And this is so misunderstood in America that the Secretary of the Navy has declared that additional expenditures—presumably for "public works" warships—might be required "to keep up with Japan." How far is this business of keeping up with the Joneses going?

Of course it's Japan's mistake. But the opportunities for mutual misunderstanding being what they are, isn't it a mistake for America to start a navy-building race merely to provide employment for a few thousand men who might better be given work on roads and schools? France could provide work for many of her unemployed by digging a tunnel under the English channel, but such a public works project might be misunderstood in England.

Two conclusions force themselves upon us. First; if this is merely a public works navy it shouldn't be. Much more useful employment could be provided on needed and self-liquidating projects. We believe the great majority of Americans sincerely regard this increase in the navy as an effort to reduce unemployment. They have not ordered a larger navy for any other purpose. But navy-building is not the best way to carry out that purpose. And it is open to misunderstanding.

If this program is not really a public works project—and it is very clear that some of the big-navy men share Japan's misunderstanding on that point—then the need for it should be explained. If the United States needs to triple her building program to provide adequate defense forces, the people of the United States should be advised of that fact. If the Roosevelt Administration has launched a new foreign policy which is so aggressive that it needs to be backed up with a stronger navy, there should be public acknowledgment of that policy. Neither of these reasons has been put forward.

So far as the layman can see, neither exists. Why the building, then? Of course, Japan should understand. But also it might be well for America to understand.

Before Britain Returns to Gold

IN THE statement of British policy made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain early in the Economic Conference he covered a wide field and made many suggestions which were put before the delegates as "suggestions" only. They were submitted for open discussion. But on one subject he had to be precise in stating the unalterable resolve of the British Government—namely, in regard to the gold standard, and the conditions which must be satisfied before Great Britain could return to it.

There is only one part of the statement which can be regarded as new—that which said the United Kingdom, in deference to the views of other countries, definitely accepted the restoration of the gold standard as the ultimate aim of monetary policy. Even so much as that had not hitherto been finally and officially laid down; for there has been a large section of public opinion in Britain which has been opposed to any such commitment. But on behalf of his country Mr. Chamberlain adopted the policy of return to gold, as being "generally acceptable"—on conditions.

Why on conditions? Why hard and fast terms which Britain feels she must insist upon? The answer is clear. Because Britain has been through the stern experience of a premature return to gold—premature, because certain conditions which made it workable and safe in the past have been absent.

Great Britain in this matter has had a unique experience. Before the war she, as the greatest creditor country, and the strongest financially, took the principal part in pursuing a policy under which the gold standard worked well. After the war, when the commanding position had passed from her, she found the central banks of the world pursuing a different policy, and different economic conditions governing trade. The general collapse of 1931 threatened her with financial ruin. She was driven off gold. She has the right, as a matter on which her existence depends, to say that certain conditions must be fulfilled before she can expose herself to such danger again.

What, then, must happen, before this step can safely be taken? First of all, gold itself must acquire greater fixity of value. That is to say, there must be equilibrium between prices and costs, and this should be attained through a general rise in wholesale prices, and their subsequent maintenance at a certain level. If it be said that this can only be done by anchoring the currency to some fixed measure, the answer is that it can experimentally be regulated, if there is joint action, before the final step is taken.

The stabilizing of prices, then, is one of Mr. Chamberlain's prerequisites to a return to gold. The second is a removal of the factors which caused its failure in the past, and these are, broadly, factors which have interfered with the acceptance of goods and services in settlement of claims. Reparations and war debts, which are an intruding element in the process of give and take, have been conspicuous among the causes checking trade. And to this order of obstacles to international trade belong also high tariffs, exchange restrictions, and import prohibition. These must be modified before trade payments can pursue the normal course which will justify a fixed anchorage for currencies.

And thirdly, Britain points to her own successful experience spreading over the greater part of a century, when she demands the adoption of an international policy by the great central banks of the world—a policy which will be opposed to the hoarding of gold, which will lend support to the weaker states, and promote the international flow of capital.

It is in no arbitrary, still less in a dictatorial, spirit that Great Britain names her conditions. She names them, first, because it would be ruinous to herself to abandon them, and secondly, because her unique experience has proved that their acceptance is necessary to world trade.

Less Chance for Chance

LO, THE poor speculator! The war to make the world safe for recovery is overrunning his territory. And the Generals and Majors and Second Lieutenants apparently have forgotten the fair traditions concerning his usefulness to society. They have neglected to build bulwarks of public opinion behind which he might carry on his operations as before. Now he is out in the open, getting some of the fire which is being directed at practices of questionable economic and social value.

Many respected thinkers have supported speculation's claim to usefulness. They have pointed out that production methods which have made shoes and shirts and sealing wax cheap enough for the masses could never have been developed without speculative enterprise. They have explained how the speculator "seasons" securities through stock market trading until they become attractive to investors. They have shown that speculation on the commodity exchanges actually offers a safeguard for producers of raw an manufactured materials, by providing opportunity for hedging.

But they have not been able to explain away the evil effects of unbridled speculation. They have not, of course, tried to prove that the hard times since 1929 have been made no harder than necessary by financial adventuring whose only rule is to "get while the getting is good." They cannot ignore the adverse effects which speculation in currencies had on the most recent endeavor toward world economic coöperation. They are daily faced with examples of the unsettling influence of speculation on the course of American efforts toward domestic recovery.

And they must admit that speculation need not be looked upon as part of an existing economic system because the fact becomes more and more obvious that there is no such thing as an economic "system." What has passed under that name is merely an accumulation of practices and rules acquired quite as often from opportunism as from idealism. Some of the practices and rules of speculation the world is not yet ready to dispense with. It is probable that even in a more orderly economy than men have so far known speculation will continue to play some part.

But the signs of the times indicate it will be a smaller part than heretofore. Probably there will be more rules for speculation and less chance in it, more service and less profit—and by the same token, less loss; more public understanding of speculation's uses and less tolerance for its abuses.

Editorial Notes

Thomas Bat'a, Czechoslovak cobbler's son who "Fordized" the shoe industry in his home town of Zlin until it became the "shoe capital" of Europe, shared Henry Ford's mistrust not only of bankers but of booze. His partners were his 25,000 employees and no outsider could own a share of stock. He converted an ancient castle into a workers' social club with the stipulation that "on these premises alcohol in any form shall never be served."

City men stationed at the Hall's Flat reforestation camp in Lassen National Forest, California, find money unessential. Few are availing themselves of the free transportation over the week-ends, preferring to remain in camp, reading or studying or making trips into the mountains. It is proving a novel experience for those who until how had believed that entertainment was something to be acquired only through the outlay of money.

Anticipating repeal of national prohibition, a company in Peekskill, N. Y., is preparing to build a plant for the technical process called rectifying gin. But it will take more than that to make it right. Or to rectify repeal.

Reforestation—highway construction—public works. These and other federally fostered projects indicate that in the New Deal spades will be trumps.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The London Conference and the Limits of Nationalism

THE conclusion of the World Economic Conference without the accomplishment of any of the major international agreements that had been hoped of it has led, not unnaturally, to a general, and somewhat cynical discussion of the value of these international gatherings. It is asserted that from one only, that held at Washington under the Harding Administration, having for its purpose the limitation of naval armaments, have any really concrete advantages been secured.

The favorite plea is that other conferences have failed for lack of necessary spade work in advance. This explanation obviously cannot apply to the recent London Conference. One after another the premiers or finance ministers of European governments visited Washington and held solemn discourse with President Roosevelt. It would be hard to recall another international gathering for the success of which European statesmen, at least, gave such practical evidence of their good wishes. For a trip across the Atlantic to Washington is an enterprise not to be lightly undertaken by a man at the head of a European government, who must keep himself in close touch with his electorate if he is to hold his job.

There is better support for the proposition that economic conditions changed so swiftly in the United States as to render whatever understandings Mr. Roosevelt may have reached with the visiting European statesmen null and void before the conference actually assembled. More than that, they varied with such kaleidoscopic rapidity as to render supplementary instructions, dispatched by trusted special messengers with every sort of swift transport, obsolete before they could be delivered. The frantic rush of Professor Moley by destroyers, planes and the swiftest of liners to the seat of controversy was highly dramatic. But the drama was without a dénouement. What happened when he delivered his eleventh-hour message? Or what when Bernard Baruch turned up at the twelfth hour?

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Browning once wrote a poem, beloved of elocutionists, entitled, "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix," and for years the erudite persons who answer questions in the newspapers were plagued with inquiries as to what the news was. The question being finally put to the poet himself, he responded with some acerbity that he did not know; that the message had nothing to do with the galloping lilt of his verse, and that only persons with prosaic minds would care about the message anyway.

Perhaps some of the audacious gentlemen who make a practice of getting strange—and usually inaccurate—news behind the news at Washington, might ask the President what were the messages dispatched by Moley and Baruch.

Out of the untimely ending of the conference may come a very real obstacle to world progress unless public opinion shall be intelligently directed. There is already evident a tendency to regard its outcome as a distinct defeat of what is called internationalism, and a triumph for narrow nationalistic ideas. It is pointed out that every effort made to discuss the tariff, or monetary systems, from a distinctly nationalistic viewpoint, failed, and that these vitally important issues have now been relegated to the various states, each to deal with them as best suits its own national needs. If this really denoted the end of international coöperation it would be a world-wide disaster.

But before there can be complete internationalism there must be a healthy and prosperous body of nations to join in it. The true and understanding internationalist does not minimize the great value of enlightened nationalism. In the development of the civilized world the idea of devotion to the state and its ideals has probably been the most potent of all civilizing forces.

Nor is it of very ancient conception. Italy and Germany have been developed into nation states within the memory of men now living. Less than 150 years ago America narrowly escaped being given over to a group of petty, and often discordant, provinces, and was welded into a single nation. The assemblage under one government of men, speaking a common language, accepting the same basic political ideas, is the first great step toward the political harmony of the world.

The second is that the men thus organized shall recognize the fact that their state is not alone in the world; that just as each of them has been ready to surrender some portion of his individual liberty that he may live in ordered harmony with his fellows, so his nation must surrender some of its so-called sovereign rights that it may best contribute to the peace and the prosperity of other nations. Half a century ago no one would have ventured to suggest that any nation should submit the size of its military and naval defenses to foreign scrutiny and approval. Today such a surrender of complete sovereignty is recognized as essential to international well-being, and the plan of procedure is being patiently worked out.

Today, while practically all nations have joined in a pact renouncing war, the reservation in behalf of national defense is general, as is the acceptance of the proposition that each nation shall be judge of what constitutes a menace. In the early future these reservations will be set aside, and an international tribunal, to which all quarrels shall be referred, will make the renunciation of war real instead of, as now, a mere sounding phrase.

It may well be questioned whether the seeming failure of the Economic Conference will not hasten, rather than retard, that day.

A Traveler Visits Germany

I

BERLIN

MY FIRST impression on visiting the Germany of Herr Hitler is that, on the surface at least, it is exceedingly like the Germany I saw ten years ago.

The blue-uniformed officers who boarded the train in which I crossed the Dutch frontier had a new air about them of alertness and confidence. But I could see no other change.

I had expected meticulous investigation of my belongings, but my offer to open my not-very-considerable baggage was smilingly waved aside. A glance at my passport, a friendly inquiry as to whether I had more baggage in the baggage-van, which I had not, and a reassuring statement that it was unnecessary to register the money I had brought with me, since it did not exceed £15, and I found myself at liberty to proceed.

I had nothing about me to account for any exceptional treatment. A merchant from London who shared the second-class compartment in which I traveled was passed with equal absence of formality. I saw no luggage taken out of the train. There was no noticeable wait at the frontier station. My fellow passengers, so far as I could observe, were treated like myself. German, Dutch and French were spoken among them, so I do not think any national discrimination was made.

* * *

The crops we passed through as the train sped over the open country of Westphalia were at first so heavy and variegated as to suggest a procession of prosperous market-gardens. The country was for the most part flat. Close-spaced strips of winter and spring wheat interspersed with darker areas of rye gave the appearance of patchwork. There were practically no fences to break the view.

Men, women and children were to be seen in lines keeping step with one another as they hoed through the patches. Substantial houses of red brick, roofed with corrugated tiles and surrounded by well-kept grass fields in which quantities of white-and-black cattle were grazing, alternated with closer settlements and factories. It was not possible to see to what extent manufacture was proceeding, but paucity of smoke suggested most of the machinery was idle.

Farther on, in the great upland of Hanover, the sandy soil was unduly dry and the crops were definitely poor, though the same neatness in cultivation prevailed. The careful spacing of the trees in well-tended pine forests through which we passed, contrasted strikingly with the unkempt splendor of England's wasteful woodland. Two wild deer browsing unconcernedly near the line reminded one that thick as is the population of this part of Germany there is still some space available.

Berlin, where the train arrived punctually, was a hive of humming activity. Coming in through Charlottenburg, one looked down from an elevated railway upon a busy agricultural exhibition. A big white sheet slung across the street announced in gigantic black letters "Willkommen Landwirte" (welcome to farmers). Above the tops of the trees which line many of the Berlin streets shone out the gilded cupola of the Reichstag. Below it could be seen new rafters which are already going to replace the recently burnt-out roof. Red banners with white center bearing the swastika of the National Socialists fluttered in endless repetition along and above the rushing traffic of the street.

* * *

Luxurious motorcars, omnibuses and lorries made road crossing a venture not to be lightly dared. But the traffic was well regulated. An occasional mounted policeman in smart blue uniform was to be seen as a taxi took me through Unter den Linden. Elsewhere ordinary constables were on duty. Young men in smart burnt-sienna uniforms, the famous "brown shirts," were among the pedestrians. Few heads turned as they passed, and so far as the ordinary visitor was concerned they might have been members of some student corps. I saw no one either molested or apparently in expectation of interference of any kind.

The street cafés are busy, but the hotels are comparatively empty. Food prices are high. Germany's 5,000,000 unemployment problem was recalled by unwonted numbers of loiterers upon the sidewalks. I did not see a single beggar, though I am told they are to be found. Newspaper selling was active. Groups also surrounded store windows where decrees by the new administration were displayed.

After dark I went into a museum where a lively lecture on the battle of Jutland was in progress. Way was made for me, civilly, and the lecturer said not one word to which, as an Englishman, I could take exception. His theme was the gallant deeds of the German Navy, but he gave due credit also to its no less intrepid foe.

Later still I walked down the Friedrichstrasse. It was a fine night and holiday-makers crowded the sidewalks. But nobody spoke to me and everywhere normality appeared to prevail.

I have so far found quietness, order and civility. Whatever may be going on underground, the Berlin of the moment shows to the casual visitor not the slightest sign of anything unusual afoot.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"New Departure" for Medical Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A resolution has just been passed by the council of the British Medical Association "That the British Medical Association, while reaffirming its belief in the efficacy of vaccination in conferring immunity against smallpox, it is of opinion that the time has arrived when the question whether greater protection against smallpox would be afforded by voluntary rather than by compulsory vaccination should be considered."

So significant is this action that the London correspondent to the Journal of the American Medical Association in its issue July 22, 1933, discusses it at length and refers to it as "a new departure in the profession's attitude," heretofore medical opinion having been in favor of compulsory vaccination.

Among the reasons cited for the resolution of the British Medical Association are that "the mild type of smallpox that has prevailed in recent years has lessened the inducement to obtain the protection of vaccination," and that "It has also been shown that vaccination is not entirely free from the subsequent danger of encephalitis."

I know of no incident during the past decade which is calculated to have as far-reaching effect upon vaccination laws in a number of our eastern states where vaccination is required for admission to the public schools because there is the same absence of smallpox in virulent form here as in England. In forty-four states and the District of Columbia in 1932, out of approximately a million and a quarter fatalities from all causes, there were only forty-one fatalities from smallpox reported. The number of cases was 12,784. This would mean an average of one smallpox patient to each eleven physicians, and one smallpox patient who passed away to each 3500 physicians.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary,
Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.
New York City.

Veterans' Pensions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a Spanish War veteran, 65. Twenty-five years after that war I began to receive a small pension of $12 per month, which was gradually increased until last year, when I had it raised to $35. Now comes the President with his balancing of the budget excuse and cuts my pension to $8 per month and takes about 100,000 Spanish War veterans off the pension rolls entirely, and gives a man totally disabled in action only $20 a month to live on. Where do you see any justice in this?

Seventy-five per cent of Spanish War veterans depend on their pension for a living.

C. M. Anderson.
Chicago.